

News Analysis

Carter Aides Are Impressed By Sadat's Quiet Diplomacy

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt may have gained a world reputation for his highly publicized media diplomacy, but he seems to be making the quiet diplomacy in his private courtship of President Carter and influential members of Congress.

If the first outward signs are any indication, it appears that during the long weekend at Camp David, Mr. Sadat may have been more persuasive with Mr. Carter than vice versa.

Any promises that may have been made are still private, but administration policymakers do not keep it secret that Mr. Sadat has strengthened their sympathy for his predicament and reinforced their inclination to believe that Israel's leaders face the toughest decisions in the weeks ahead. "We are convinced he's not posturing," said a presidential aide. "He's dead serious."

If the administration thought it was going to persuade Mr. Sadat to temper his rhetoric or to shift his negotiating positions, his tough restatement of the Egyptian stance at the National Press Club Monday and his personal criticisms of Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel must have dimmed those hopes.

Indeed, he seems to have hardened his stance on the Palestinian issue, presumably a negotiating tactic.

For his part, Mr. Sadat could take comfort yesterday in witnessing Washington engage in yet another outburst of the running argument with the Arab world.

The White House insistence that President Carter quickly protest Israel's plans to set up

four more settlements has served to emphasize that on this critical point of controversy, the administration is closer to President Sadat than to the Israelis.

Even the agreement at Camp David to pursue U.S. shuttle diplomacy in order to develop principles for peace negotiations could work in Mr. Sadat's favor. He has accepted Mr. Carter's formula that the Palestinians "should be enabled to participate in the determination of their future," but Israel resists that formulation.

Washington has been exposed to a different Mr. Sadat from the buoyant, gambling leader who undertook what he himself now grandly calls his "mission impossible" to Jerusalem. He is more subdued, open in expressing his frustration and disappointment, even to the point of dropping hints that he might resign if the entire peace initiative ultimately collapses.

Relaxing on a settee in Blair House Monday night, he pictured himself as a peacemaker. Gulliver prepared to take giant strides toward a settlement but frustrated and tied down by the myriad legalistic dilatory arguments of the Israelis.

Publicly, he may have somewhat overplayed his hand. For Mr. Begin's concession in his Press Club speech, he has risked alienating Americans who are culturally more attuned to the patient give-and-take of protracted negotiations than to his own diplomacy of sudden settlements.

Characteristically, he insists, with evident conviction, "This is 70 per cent psychological and only 30 per cent substantive."

Given that belief as well as Mr. Sadat's penchant for personal diplomacy and symbolic gestures, his comments on personal frictions with Mr. Begin may pose as serious an obstacle to progress as any differences on issues of substance.

Whereas the two men appeared to hit it off well in Jerusalem in November, Mr. Sadat now speaks of having lost "the common ground" between them. He contends that he is the aggrieved party, that Mr. Begin "damaged his spirit" of his peace initiative by misrepresenting his statements about Israeli airfields and the future positions of Egyptian troops on the Sinai peninsula.

However, he has been very careful to solidify his personal relationship with Mr. Carter, partly by avoiding any direct call for presidential pressure on the Israelis. "The President has been very helpful and understanding," Mr. Sadat deftly told the Press Club. "He is a man of wisdom and courage. I enjoy dealing with him."

UN Study Calls Marijuana 'Far From Harmless'

GENEVA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Marijuana is "far from being a harmless substance, either for the individual or for society," the International Narcotics Control Board said yesterday.

The warning accompanied the findings in the board's annual report that the misuse of marijuana, one of the names given to the drug known scientifically as cannabis, is "massive and may still be increasing."

The board is the watchdog unit for the international treaties that seek to prevent diversion of drugs into illicit channels. Its 12 members are elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

The 1961 Convention on Narcotics Drugs, the board reported, obliges its 75 ratifying governments to ban the non-medical use of marijuana and to punish traffickers in the drug severely.

While governments also remain obligated to ban the non-medical use of marijuana, the board said this does not necessarily mean that consumers must be treated as criminals. On the misuse of narcotics generally, the board said that the amount of drugs of all kinds moving in illicit channels has shown no signs of decreasing.

Ban on Play Protested By Israeli TV Staff

TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (AP).—Employees shut down Israeli television for an hour yesterday to protest cancellation of an emotional play showing Jewish soldiers expelling Arab villagers during the 1948 war.

The decision by Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer to cancel the play "Eliezer" brought bitter protests from Israeli intellectuals and calls for Mr. Hammer's resignation from opposition politicians.

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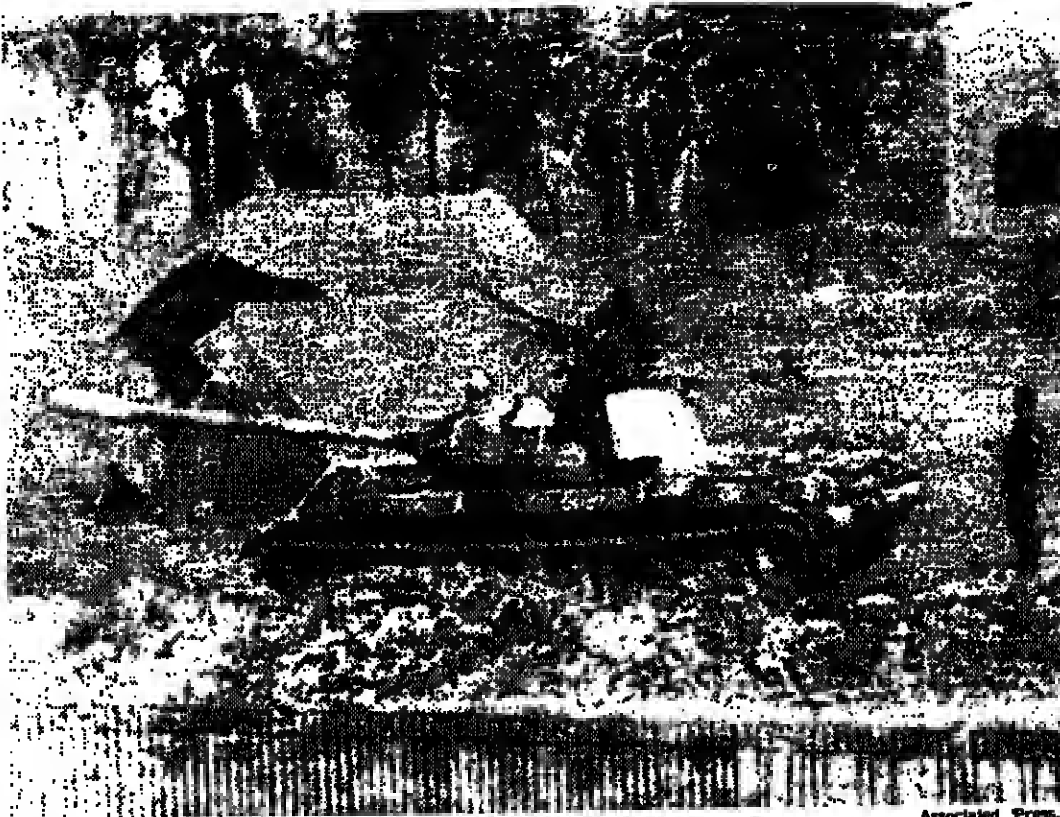
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A Syrian tank of the Arab peacekeeping force aims its guns at the Lebanese Army barracks at Fayyidiya near Beirut yesterday in the second day of fighting in Lebanon.

Renewed Beirut Fighting Halted by Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

Traffic. Shops closed after a day of fighting. A stray shell fired in heavy exchanges between the Syrians and Lebanese regulars at Fayyidiya today hit the Lebanese presidential palace in the suburb of Baabda, witnesses said. No injuries were reported in the explosion.

By contrast, however, the airport continued to function normally and planes came in low over West Beirut before landing on the runways south of the capital.

There was no official explanation for the cause of the fighting. However, yesterday's clashes were said to have stemmed from a dispute between Lebanese Army regulars at the Fayyidiya barracks and Syrian soldiers at a

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Britain Shrinks Pound's Size to Save Pennies

(Continued from Page 1)

up mostly of Syrian troops, the shelling of the Lebanese Army installation caused "extensive damage."

Intensive contacts were conducted between Lebanese and Syrian officials in an effort to contain the fighting, which flared at about 10:15 a.m. and continued sporadically for the rest of the day.

The Phalangist radio said that a Syrian military delegation arrived at Baabda palace from Damascus.

President Elias Sarkis and Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad were working on arranging the cease-fire to defuse the crisis.

There may be other explanations for the disappearance of cassettes from the shelves—Christmas buying or perhaps recording of a rock concert broadcast by the same jointly operated U.S.-West German Radio in the American Sector, as the station is called.

But the manifesto continues to produce tension and uneasiness beneath the outwardly calm East German surface.

Call for Tighter Control

The Communist party chief, Erich Honecker, yesterday called for closer cooperation between East German and Soviet secret police in the struggle against the "forces of peace and socialism."

In a message marking the 25th anniversary of the East German Ministry for State Security (MfS)—the East German equivalent of the Soviet KGB—Mr. Honecker said reactionaries, militarists and revenge-seekers were trying to sabotage détente.

Premier Willi Stoph, generally ranked as No. 2 behind Mr. Honecker, has not been seen publicly here since about Jan. 16. He did not show up on Monday to greet the visiting Angolan Premier.

There is speculation that Mr. Stoph had been called to Moscow for a while. Ordinarily, an absence from public view for a few weeks might not be important. But the situation has taken on considerable interest in many quarters here because Mr. Stoph is one of the few top-ranking party members who was not singled out for sharp personal criticism in the manifesto.

The idea that there might be a group of dissidents within the East German Communist party, or that Mr. Honecker may be losing his grip, could be making Moscow nervous about the political stability of a country that, officially at least, is its most devoted ally.

The East German party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, has recently published a package of 15 reminders—several items relating to the Soviet Army units stationed in East Germany—about 400,000 troops in 22 divisions.

Names Kept Secret

Aside from a sharp attack on the East German form of Communism, the manifesto contained charges of corruption, nepotism and negotiation against Mr. Honecker and other officials and a strong attack against the Soviet Union as well.

The editors of Der Spiegel claim that the manifesto was written by a group of medium and high-level officials within the ruling Socialist Unity party in East Berlin. But they refuse to disclose the names for fear the authors will be jailed.

The East Germans claim that the paper is a fraud, concocted by a West German intelligence agency to discredit the East. In the days immediately after publication, when West German television—which is received in 80 per cent of East Germany—was reporting on the manifesto, East Berlin retailed by broadcasting stories about CIA manipulation of the U.S. press in an apparent effort to help buttress their case against Bonn and also perhaps as a warning to the public to stay away from foreign newsmen.

It is clear that neither Bonn nor East Berlin wants any severe strain in their relations. Bonn wants to keep the doors open so millions of West Germans can continue to visit in the East, and East Berlin wants to continue trading with and getting credit

to overturn the constitutional safeguards that Mr. Smith has already wrested from all his black negotiating partners.

Bishop Muzorewa has proposed that 20 white legislators be elected directly by whites and eight more by both black and white voters. The overturning of constitutional safeguards that would require 86 parliamentary votes.

Although the two proposals would produce similar parliamentary equations, conference sources said, Bishop Muzorewa is having difficulty negotiating from his stand without losing face.

The Chirau and Sibhohle groups said that if the bishop would not agree, the conference could proceed without him. But Mr. Smith, the sources reported, said that the bishop should be given time to think it over.

Thai Rebels Seized

YALA, Thailand, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Troops and policemen searching for Communist guerrillas in southern Thailand have captured more than 100 suspects, police sources here said today.

Also taking part are Prime Minister Ian Smith's government and two other black groups: the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's African National Council-Sithole and the Zimbabwe United People's Dr-

ganization, led by Jeremiah Chirau, a tribal chief.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Sithole and Mr. Chirau have agreed on a formula that would give the white minority 28 seats in a parliament of 100. The white legislators would be elected only by white voters, thereby insuring a conservative white parliamentary bloc.

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'Manifesto' Slipped to Der Spiegel

E. German Dissidence Reported

By Michael Getler

BERLIN (UPI).—Early in January, the few shops in the Communist half of this divided city where residents can buy tape-recorder cassettes were all sold out.

One reason suggested by some East Germans is that on Jan. 2 and 3, an allied radio station across the dividing wall in West Berlin broadcast, as it had previously announced that it would, the lengthy text of a sharply critical "manifesto" that allegedly was produced by an opposition movement within the Communist party and slipped to the West German magazine Der Spiegel for publication.

In this view, the manifesto can now be secretly distributed via the cassettes and recorded privately by East Germans, much as copies of a manuscript of a recent and similarly critical book by an East German economist, who is now under arrest, are said to be circulating here.

There may be other explanations for the disappearance of cassettes from the shelves—Christmas buying or perhaps recording of a rock concert broadcast by the same jointly operated U.S.-West German Radio in the American Sector, as the station is called.

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from the West to help an economy whose stagnation is at the root of potentially far more serious problems.

Some West German political figures have cast doubt on the authenticity of the paper, questioning whether it was authored entirely by East Germans.

Foreign intelligence sources and diplomats from other countries suspect that the document was written by East German officials but that it was probably a group and not at all within the party.

With the exception of Stoph's absence, nothing known to outsiders about going on inside the ruling bureau. Some East Germans reportedly have expressed that a security crackling coming.

Cambodia Accuses Vietnam Of Launching Big Offense

BANGKOK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Cambodia accused Vietnam today of launching a major invasion in the Mekong Delta region near Phnom Penh. Hanoi asked the United Nations to intervene to stop the fighting.

The Phnom Penh radio, monitored here, said that Vietnamese forces backed by 30 tanks, MIG jet fighters and helicopters, swept across the border south of Phnom Penh yesterday, Vietnam's new year's day.

Vietnamese radio broadcasts monitored in Hong Kong today said that the appeal for UN support included a three-point proposal for ending the border war, which Cambodia rejected, calling it part of Vietnam's "incessant clamor."

Cease-Fire Talks

"While they talk about negotiations... the Vietnamese aggressors continue their savage acts of violation against the territory

of our democratic Cambodia," Phnom Penh said.

The Vietnamese proposal, daily issued Sunday, called for cease-fire talks, creation of international supervision operation.

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U.S. Navy Chief Tells Congress

Russia Thought to Launch A-Fueled Warship

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The highest-ranking officer in the Navy said yesterday that the Soviet Union apparently has launched its first nuclear-powered warship.

Appearing before the House Armed Services Committee, Adm. James Holloway, chief of naval operations, said that he "could not rule out the possibility" that the Russians had recently deployed a 20,000-ton, nuclear-powered warship. It could be a cruiser, he indicated. It would be the Russians' first nuclear-powered warship, although they have already built nuclear-powered icebreakers.

The disclosure indicated that the Soviet Navy may eventually reduce its dependence on support ships, because nuclear-powered vessels can travel greater distances than conventionally powered craft. This development would enable the Russians to deploy a sizable number of ships in an area for a lengthy period.

Fueling Debate

Adm. Holloway's comments were viewed as fueling the debate over whether the U.S. Navy's ships should be nuclear-powered or conventionally powered, a far cheaper option. Some in the Navy's hierarchy, including the politically powerful Adm. Hyman Rickover, have consistently sought nuclear-powered warships in the ongoing debate about the service's future role and the types of ships it needs.

Following Adm. Holloway's comments, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., a member of the committee, said: "The significance of what Holloway is saying is not so much in terms of the Russian Navy, but in terms of our own Navy and where it's heading. The issue of the nuclear-powered surface Navy has been very divisive, and one of the arguments against it is that the Russians don't have it. Now they're saying that the Russians may have it. If the Russians are going in for this, it'll strengthen the hand of those in Congress who want more nuclear-powered ships."

Traditionally, Congress has

voted funds for nuclear-powered ships following intensive lobbying by Adm. Rickover and other officers. Although the new defense budget contains funds for two nuclear-powered submarines, no money was allocated for nuclear-powered surface ships, such

as cruisers or carriers. Nonetheless the issue of nuclear-powered warships is expected to emerge as a source of debate and controversy on Capitol Hill in coming weeks.

Under questioning, Adm. Holloway insisted that the Navy still maintained "a margin of capability" over the Soviet Union, despite the decline of the Navy's fleet from 1,000 ships 10 years ago to 450 today.

Soviet naval strength is estimated at about 2,000 ships, but the admiral said that the quality of the U.S. Navy was superior to the Soviet Union's fleet.

Army to Review, May Upgrade, Its General Releases

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).—The Department of the Army has agreed to review favorably, and probably upgrade to "honorable," the discharges of tens of thousands released from the military as unsuitable for service because of alleged personality disorders.

The agreement ends a lawsuit in which two persons who received "general" discharges for personality reasons challenged the constitutionality of the Army's practice of using "general" discharges in such cases.

While an Army spokesman said that there is no difference in the types of financial benefits available to veterans under the two types of discharges, persons familiar with the discharge procedures said that the "general" discharges for personality disorders stigmatize veterans in their attempts to find jobs and advance in employment.

An Army memo written last year in connection with the lawsuit said that about 50,000 persons received these personality-based "general" discharges between 1965 and 1975.

General discharges often were used in cases where persons, for various emotional reasons, did not "fit" into the military life-style, according to lawyers involved in the case.

Mine Workers Delay On Offer in the U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Regional leaders of the United Mine Workers failed to take action yesterday on a tentative industry contract offer that could end the 66-day-old U.S. coal strike.

The union's 38-member bargaining council recessed without voting and ordered negotiators to develop final contract language before the panel acts on the proposal. This could take several days, meaning that the strike will continue to reduce stockpiles in several Appalachian states where plans are already being made to curtail electrical output.

Polish Defector to U.S.

CARACAS, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Venezuela said last night that a Polish diplomat and his family, granted political asylum in the U.S. Embassy here Sunday, will be allowed to leave for the United States.

Ford Will Appeal 128-Million Award

DETROIT, Feb. 8 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. says it will appeal a jury verdict that awarded \$127.8 million to a California teen-ager who was burned and disfigured in the 1973 crash of a Pinto.

"We regret the occurrence of this tragic accident but believe the jury's award is so unreasonable and unwarranted that it will not be upheld," the company said yesterday. An Orange County, Calif., jury made the award to Richard Grimshaw, 18, who was burned over 95 per cent of his body when the gas tank of his car in which he was riding exploded in a rear-end crash.

Filipinos Vote April 7

MANILA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—President Ferdinand Marcos has rescheduled from April 2 to April 7 the elections for members of the interim National Assembly, the first nationwide polls after more than five years of martial law.

Bus Sinks, 30 Die

LIMA, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Thirty people died in central Peru yesterday when a bus plunged into a river, swollen by torrential rains, reports reaching here said today.

TRAIL COVER—A thick shroud of snow covers a line of cars parked along a street in central Manhattan.

U.S. Storms' Toll Put at 62

U.S. Troops Aid Blizzard-Stricken Northeast

YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Troops began arriving in England today to help in the rescue of stranded motorists.

which claimed dozens of lives.

180 cargo plane landed at B. I. the first of a fleet of troops scheduled to take an 1,000 troops and equipment to the Northeast at the of President Carter.

removal crews worked to clear snow off airport runways in Boston and Hartford, authorities hoped the air would be in full force later day.

front of the storm passed by, leaving the nation's populous region buried under 40 inches of new snow.

least 62 persons—some

stranded along roadsides, buried in drifts and asphyxiated by exhaust fumes—died in the Northeast and other parts of the nation hit by bitter weather this week.

That boosted to at least 240 the number of weather-attributed deaths so far this year.

The military shift command said fleets of C-141 Starliners, C-5A Galaxies and C-130 Hercules planes were poised to carry other troops and equipment into the blizzard zone.

New York City, which received 18 inches of snow, made a cautious comeback from its worst snowstorm since 1947.

Newark (N.J.) Airport reopened, and Kennedy and LaGuardia Airports were reopened at noon. The Philadelphia and Rochester airports also were back in business.

States of emergency were declared in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine.

Thousands of families from Maine to Rhode Island fled their homes—victims of 25-foot-high storm-driven waves that swept through coastal towns. In Massachusetts, officials said more than 11,000 persons fled to higher ground.

A blizzard closed highways throughout North Dakota and Montana. Freezing rain and snow spread through the western Gulf states and across northern Texas and into New Mexico. Rains threatened mudslides in southern California. Frigid temperatures extended deep into the South, setting a record low of 47 degrees in Key West, Fla. Providence, R.I., had a record

27 inches of snow. Boston a record 26 and Hartford, 20. In Burlington, R.I., 35 inches fell.

In Boston, police arrested 24 persons for looting or robbing stores. Off-duty officers were called to work in full riot gear. Hundreds of Bostonians traveled empty streets on cross-country skis.

U.S. Storms Costly Headache for Airlines

Continued from Page 1

p. At Eastern Airlines' in Miami, financial vice-president Wayne Yeoman estimated that Eastern lost \$1.5 million revenue Monday, when

most of its system was grounded, such as maintenance performed and low-load on resumed flights are

United's Chicago headquarters, accountants are trying to figure out how much money

"We know the storms have cost us several million dollars," a spokesman said. "But we don't know yet whether that amount is 2, 5 or 10 million dollars."

Last month, United canceled a record 2,704 flights, 77 per cent of its scheduled departures. In January, 1976, which until recently had been considered

severe, it canceled less than half that number.

These costs are hitting the airlines at a time when they have been making money, primarily as a result of rising demand.

At American Airlines in New York, for example, traffic grew 8.9 per cent last month, even though more flights were canceled than in any previous month in the airline's history—nearly 1,500 flights, compared with about 200 in January, the year before.

"Without the storms, traffic probably would have been up even a few percentage points higher," said Donald Lloyd-Jones, senior vice-president for operations.

Mr. Lloyd-Jones said that the largest cost of canceled flights comes from lost revenue. But airlines also must pay for accommodating displaced passengers.

A Los Angeles couple recently cost Delta a night's stay in a motel and two meals, at a total cost of about \$50, although they never flew on Delta. Through a quirk of canceled planes and closed airports, Delta wound up putting them on flights of other airlines twice on a round trip to Burlington, Vt., from Chicago, at a cost of nearly \$400.

After a flight is canceled, a ripple effect can leave planes and crews in the wrong cities at the wrong times. The airlines have to fly empty planes to get the scheduled service back to normal. And if a backup plane needed at New York's La Guardia Airport spends the night in Memphis because weather prevents its departure, that La Guardia flight gets canceled the following day.

Fuel costs go up, too, because every mile flown costs more when there are major complications—plowing the airport, detaching aircraft and paying overtime.

Other Problems

But costs are only part of the problem. Monday, after Connecticut Gov. Elia Grasso banned all but essential vehicles in Hartford, the manager of a big American Airlines reservation facility there won an exemption. He hurriedly called the city's radio and TV stations and persuaded them to broadcast that American employees would be allowed to drive to work. Once there, the emergency crew ate hamburgers made by a local sales representative.

United canceled about 15 per cent of its flights Monday, but an operations executive said that this storm would not cost the carrier as much as the huge Midwestern blizzard on Jan. 26.

The reason, he said, was better weather forecasting. "We had five hours' advance warning," he said, "which allowed us to cancel early. That saved astronomical costs of hotel rooms for passengers who make it only halfway."

Monday, United called off more than one-fifth of its operations. "It can take us 12 to 14 hours to get back to normal after a field is open," the executive said. "Access roads are impassable, food service is limited and ground equipment does not function properly. It's a lot of headaches." At closed airports, United was using only skeleton crews, many of whom were working 30 to 35 hours straight.

© Los Angeles Times.

S. Allows 6 Airlines to Abandon Life Rafts to Cut Fuel Expenses

MIAMI, Feb. 8 (AP).—Two major airlines have cut costs by removing life rafts from passenger jets flying routes over the Atlantic. And the Federal Aviation Administration said last night that other major carriers have been told they can do the same.

Boeing and National submitted this week that life rafts be removed from their aircraft flying the two affected routes—the Atlantic coastal corridor linking Miami and the West, and Gulf routes between south Florida and the

Transoceanic routes are not affected. The airlines had asked for the exemptions on the grounds that they could save fuel without the extra weight.

In its application last year National said: "Multiple-engine blowers are virtually unknown. National Airlines has never had a double-engine shutdown."

A National Boeing 727 lost power in all three engines 155 miles off the Florida coast during a Jan. 27 flight from Miami to Newark, N.J. The pilot restarted the engines and made emergency landing at Jacksonville. The 168 passengers and would have had to rely on life jackets and emergency landing chutes if the jet had been forced to ditch in the

ocean. Economics was emphasized in the exemption requests. FAA spokesman Jack Barker said. For example, National 727s flying without the rafts save approximately \$149,000 a year in costs, said Bob Minkoff, National spokesman at Miami. The cost of about \$19,000 each.

All aircraft continue to carry life preservers for passengers and emergency chutes (used to deplane). Boat and many passengers, he said.

Los Angeles 'Strangler' Tells Mayor Mother Made Him Do It

ANGELES, Feb. 7 (AP).—Claiming to be the "Strangler," said in a letter public today that he killed a "evil ladies" because his

mother told him to.

stressing that they did not whether the letter was "mother work or so" to the call for help in turning it in safety, and threatened "serious" if authorities

respond.

Police Chief Daryl Felt reported the first of the pencil-printed, six-letter mailed last month to "Tina Bradley. The lined notebook said:

Mr. Mayor, I am sick, but I do not want to go back to that place. I hate that place. My mother told me that evil ladies. It's not my mother makes my but... mother why I kill but I can't get her out head. She keeps coming. That's why I hate her."

claimed to have a particular item that would prove he is the "Strangler." Mr. Gates refused to identify the item but said if the writer did have it, police would be inclined to believe he is really the

killer.

"There's nothing in the letter that authenticates it," Mr. Gates said. "There are some things in it that give it an air of urgency... some things pique the interest of myself and investigators."

Police attribute 12 killings of girls and young women since early September to the "Strangler." All the victims were found nude, and several of them raped, in areas of the northern suburbs. The most recent victim was killed Dec. 13.

Mayor Bradley said at a news conference yesterday that whoever wrote the letter postmarked Jan. 19 "indicates he is the Strangler and wishes to surrender himself and a friend to the mayor's office. He also indicated he would forward a certain item after he received assurances for his safety from the mayor."

(From yesterday's late editions.)



Faster than fashion itself.

Once again we've anticipated the future.

Few people these days buy large cars as a matter of prestige. Even in the luxury class, size has ceased to be an important factor and the decision to buy is based on more rational principles. In the future, the trend will be towards cars which combine mechanical sophistication and high quality finish with relatively compact dimensions.

We at BMW already anticipated that future. The BMW concept of a high performance luxury car has been embodied in the most compact possible form. To do this, we have incorporated the unique running

characteristics of our big in-line six cylinder engines in economical power units of 2 and 2.3 litres. These new BMW sixes offer all the comfort which comes from higher performance, while their turbine-smooth running provides a level of refinement which is unusual in cars of this size and capacity.

The BMW 320 and 323i supply all that is required of a luxury motor car in the most compact possible form. They are built for drivers who think of understatement as a virtue rather than a vice.

BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

Townsfolk Calm About Debris

Business Soars, Fears Don't At 'Satellite City' in Canada

By Robert Gillette

YELLOWKNIFE, Canada, Feb. 8.—Business has been booming lately for the Tundra Silk Screen Co. here. Its hottest selling item is a \$7 T-shirt decorated with a picture of a plummeting Soviet spy satellite and the words, "What me worry?"

Borrowed from America's Mad magazine, the motto accurately captures the mood in this center of gold mining and government in Canada's Northwest Territories. The 10,000 residents here have reacted to the near miss of a nuclear-powered Soviet spacecraft two weeks ago—and the subsequent invasion by throngs of newsmen—with equanimity and a keen sense of business.

Along with the T-shirts, for instance, a drugstore displays hastily carved souvenir polar bears bearing a little plaque proclaiming Yellowknife to be "satellite city."

Once it became clear that Cosmos-954 had not sprinkled radioactive contamination on Yellowknife or the few small Indian settlements in the area when it came down on Jan. 24, excitement over Canada's close encounter with high technology espionage quickly subsided.

"Bunch of Babies"

"All this jumping up and down in Parliament about some junk out in the bush is silly. Bunch of babies, they are," Mike Dillon, an employee of the Yellowknife Highway Department, said.

Stuart Hodgson, commissioner of the Northwest Territories, noted: "There's an interest, but not that much of a stir. It's more outside."

As in most other communities, bread-and-butter issues matter a great deal more. Of far greater concern than the satellite, Mr. Hodgson said, was the Canadian federal government's decision not long ago against building a multi-billion-dollar pipeline down the Mackenzie River valley past Yellowknife to carry natural gas south from the Arctic. Loss of the pipeline dashed dreams in Yellowknife of a business boom rivaling Alaska's.

Yellowknife sprang up in the early 1950s when gold was dis-

covered along the northern shore of Great Slave Lake. Electricity came in 1942. Since then, Yellowknife has grown into a compact but modern little city. It has several six to 10-story buildings as well as five hotels, including an ultramodern one with room for 750 guests.

Yellowknife also has color television, platform shoes and one of the northernmost outposts of Kentucky Fried Chicken.

There is even a road—much of it gravel—running 600 miles south to Edmonton, the nearest major city.

No Crossing

No bridge spans the huge Mackenzie River but this poses only a modest problem. From June to November the ferry fills the gap, and from November to June cars and trucks drive across an ice road that the city maintains.

Twice a year, however, in June and November when the ice is either breaking up or forming, neither cars nor ferries can cross. Then, according to residents, the prices of milk and other fresh foods that are usually trucked in soar by as much as 300 per cent for about six weeks.

"Everyone knows the stores have stockpiles in cold storage, but the prices go up anyway," grumbled one longtime resident. In the summer, Yellowknife becomes something of a resort as temperatures rise into the 70s and 80s and the sun sets only briefly each day.

"It's strange to be sitting by a campfire at 2 in the morning and it's still light out," Nancy Cassidy, a receptionist at the military headquarters here, said. "Then at 4 in the morning the birds start singing."

It may or may not be of interest to the Soviet government that it almost polluted one of Defense Minister Barney Danson's favorite fishing spots. Mr. Danson said he and his wife caught a 26-pound trout on Great Slave Lake last summer not far from where cleanup teams have been picking radioactive debris off the ice this week.

Other Searches

As headquarters for Canada's northern military command, Yellowknife is also a center of search-and-rescue missions for pilots downed on the trackless tundra. The armed forces sometimes rely on civilian volunteers to fly as spotters aboard the C-130 Hercules search planes. So it's perhaps understandable that planes out scouring the tundra for satellite debris have not stirred great excitement.

More comment has been aroused by platoons of foreign journalists trooping through town, especially the free-spending crews of U.S. television networks who may have done as much for the local economy as a week of pipeline construction.

Network employees chartered Lear jets to speed film south and commandeered taxis as chauffeured limousines. One driver recruited by a U.S. network managed in one day to run up a fare of \$180.

By Los Angeles Times



TRAVELER—Mauno Wikkinen, 67, of Somero, Finland, passes through Blaine, Wash., last week, as he continues a round-the-world bicycle trip that began in January of 1972. He is due back in Finland in three years. He had been in Alaska and was heading for California and Hawaii. He has gone 34,000 miles.

Associated Press

U.S. Unveils School-Aid Plan For Middle-Income Families

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—President Carter today unveiled a \$1.2-billion program designed to provide aid to college students from middle-income families to offset the high cost of tuition.

The aid would include grants of \$350 to students from families with incomes between \$15,000 and \$25,000, and subsidized loans for students from families with gross income up to \$47,000.

The program is an attempt to undercut a push in Congress for a tax credit to parents of all college students, a plan the administration opposes.

Mr. Carter and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. announced the program at the White House today.

They said that the administration will seek an extra \$1 billion for the program.

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3 Ex-Police Convicted in Texas Death

Life Term Possible For Killing Captive

HOUSTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—A federal court jury found three former Houston policemen guilty today on two counts of violating the civil rights of a Mexican-American who drowned last year while in their custody.

One of the counts is punishable by life in prison, the other by one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

The jury of seven men and five women was in its third day of deliberations after a trial conducted by U.S. District Judge Ross Sterling.

Rights Violation

Defendants Terry W. Denson, 27, Stephen Orlando, 22, and Joseph Janish, 22, were accused of violating the rights of Jose Campos Torres, 23, a laborer.

Denson was accused of pushing Torres off a 16-foot-high wall into a bayou after he and other officers slapped and kicked the Mexican-American at an isolated area near police headquarters.

Denson had claimed Torres was not pushed, but either fell or jumped into the bayou.

Mr. Torres's body was found in Buffalo Bayou, a dirty, sluggish stream that flows through a section of downtown Houston, on a sunny Sunday in May, three days after he was arrested during a disturbance at a tavern.

It was the second trial for Denson and Orlando. A state court jury rejected a murder complaint against them last year and found them guilty of negligent homicide, a misdemeanor. The jury set the penalty at probationary one-year sentences.

Separate Trial

A fourth officer charged by the federal government, Louis Kinney, 27, was separated from the three others. He was ordered to stand trial alone at a later date.

Testifying against the three defendants were Carlos Elliott, a rookie officer at the time of the incident, and Glenn Brinkmeyer, a five-year veteran of the force.

Mr. Elliott was the first to disclose the events of that May night and was never charged. Mr. Brinkmeyer pleaded guilty to a civil-rights misdemeanor charge in exchange for his testimony. He faces a sentence of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Supply Capsule Leaves Salyut, Burns in the Air

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's Progress-1 robot supply capsule, its mission to the Salyut-6 space station successfully concluded, dropped back into the earth's atmosphere today and burned up over the Pacific Ocean.

Tass said Progress-1's engines were fired on command from the ground station and the seven-ton capsule dropped into a trajectory that brought it to a fiery end over the Pacific.

Progress-1 was launched Jan. 20, carrying supplies and equipment. It automatically docked with Salyut-6 two days later and cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grebko spent the next 15 days unloading the capsule and carrying out the dangerous task of refueling the Salyut-6 in outer space.

It was the first time in history that an unmanned supply capsule had docked with a manned space lab—and the success was a major boost to Soviet plans to continue the manning of the Salyut lab for as long as one year.

Tass called the Progress-1 mission "a major achievement of Soviet cosmonautics which opens wide prospects for further exploration of outer space in the interests of science and the national economy."

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REST AND RECREATION—Convinced that there is no good reason why they cannot practice their two favorite sports at the same time, these Budapest fans have set up floating chess boards in a heated swimming pool to enjoy the best of both worlds.

HEW Says Rep. Flood Helped Hospital Get Aid

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., helped Philadelphia's Hahnemann Hospital get favored treatment over 83 other applicants for federal construction grants in 1975, although the hospital failed to meet the criteria for these funds, according to officials at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Instead of going through regular HEW channels, the hospital's \$14.5-million appropriation was added to the budget of the Community Services Administration, an anti-poverty agency. After the appropriation was made, the agency, which had no technical staff to review a construction application from a hospital, turned it over to HEW for help.

At this point, according to Charles Miller, deputy assistant secretary of HEW, "Congressman Flood called me and said, 'I don't want this application delayed. I don't want your people in there. I want them out.'"

Mr. Miller said yesterday. Since Hahnemann could not get approval for Medicare or Medicaid eligibility for their hospital without the ultimately approving construction, both the hospital and Mr. Flood subsequently asked HEW to review the plans, and we did."

The way in which the hospital received its congressional appropriation was the subject of a federal investigation in Philadelphia last month at the time when the federal prosecutor,

Mediterranean Pollution Accord In Effect Sunday

GENEVA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Three agreements to begin controlling Mediterranean pollution, pacts signed by 18 nations two years ago, will take effect Sunday, the U.N. Environment Program (UNEP) said today.

To become international law, the agreements required ratification by six of the signatory countries. They commit the 18 Mediterranean nations to protect the sea, forbid their ships to dump dangerous substances and to cooperate in combating oil spills.

The six states to ratify the treaties so far are Spain, Tunisia, Monaco, Lebanon, Malta and Yugoslavia. French ratification is expected within the next few days.

The dumping treaty, the second of the three agreements, outlines the dumping of mercury, cadmium, persistent plastics, DDT, crude oil and hydrocarbons. It also lists substances which may be dumped only with government approval—lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, silver, cyanides, fluorides, and disease-causing micro-organisms.

The UNEP said the Mediterranean countries are negotiating a treaty on land-based sources which account for 85 per cent of the sea's pollution.

Baboon Dies in Simulated Crash; Scientists Decide That's Enough

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 8 (AP).—Scientists at the University of Michigan said this week they had cut short their experiments using baboons in simulated auto crashes after the death of one of the baboons.

A university spokesman said that when the baboon was killed Friday, studies of its injuries gave scientists enough information to avoid the sacrifice of any more.

The research, at the university's Highway Safety Research Institute, is part of a government-funded project to develop better seat belts and other restraint systems in automobiles.

Plans for the tests had drawn criticism from humane society groups, who called them unnecessary and a waste of life.

"Isn't that a beautiful victory?" exclaimed the Rev. Erwin Gaebe, a Unitarian minister who was one of the protesters, on hearing the news that further tests had been canceled. He said he was certain that publicity about the tests killed the program.

The university, however, said it was a purely scientific decision.

Studies of the injuries were intended to develop a sophisticated dummy for future tests and to tell scientists what injuries a human might have suffered from the seat belts or air bags. The baboons were anesthetized and strapped into "impact sleds" that attained certain speeds and then were suddenly stopped, simulating crashes at speeds of up to 40 miles an hour.

Researchers had said the baboons would be injured but not killed in the crashes, and that the animals would be killed later, while still drugged, so they would not experience pain.



Jacques Chastenet

Chastenet Dies; Historian Was in French Academy

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP).—Jacques Chastenet, 84, a French historian, diplomat and journalist, died today.

Mr. Chastenet began his diplomatic career as French representative to the Allied conferences following World War I. In 1920, he was made secretary-general of the Allied Rhine Territories Commission.

After working briefly as a banker, Mr. Chastenet turned to diplomatic journalism, contributing frequently to the Revue des Deux Mondes and later to the daily Le Temps, where he became co-editor.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Chastenet wrote a number of historical works, mostly biographies of British historical figures. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1956.

Raffaello Brignetti

ROME, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Journalist and novelist Raffaello Brignetti, 56, Italy's best known writer of sea stories, died yesterday after a long illness.

Keizo Komura

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP).—Keizo Komura, 81, a former Imperial Japanese Navy rear admiral, who participated in the attack of Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, as skipper of the cruiser Chikuma, died today of pneumonia.

Tivadar Nemeslaki

BUDAPEST, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Hungarian Metallurgy and Machine Industry Minister Tivadar Nemeslaki, 55, died here of a heart attack last night, the MTI news agency reported. Mr. Nemeslaki was made a member of the Communist party's Central Committee in 1962 and became metallurgy minister in 1975.

Blas Perez Gonzalez

MADRID, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Blas Perez Gonzalez, 81, former dictator Francisco Franco's interior minister from 1942 to 1957, died yesterday.

Kreisky Rejects Brezhnev Appeal On Neutron Bomb

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Brian Chastenet Bruno Kreisky, Austrian Chancellor, rejected Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's appeal today that nuclear war could not be won, saying the campaign against the U.S. neutron bomb.

Mr. Kreisky, ending a 10-day official visit to Moscow, said at a news conference that the neutron bomb in particular was a main topic of his talk with Brezhnev.

Austria is one of several European countries to which Brezhnev went warning against the deployment of the neutron bomb as a strategic NATO weapon.

Bread Artisan Feeds Presidents, Artists

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 8 (UPI)—In the early '50s, a little old woman made a weekly habit of dropping a loaf of bread, a medal of the Legion and a tricolor flag at the feet of the Elysee Palace.

For a while, her bread ended up on the table of the palace's guards until they decided it was good they should pass some along to the chief of state. They had the woman followed, in order to find out where she bought her bread.

That is how Lionel Poilane's bread got to be appreciated by a string of French presidents, including Gen. de Gaulle, who wrote him a thank-you note. Mrs. Georges Pompidou, whose husband was a noted gourmet, took time along on official trips to Russia and the United States.

Other Poilane fans include Arabian princes as well as Jeanne Moreau and her American husband, Billy Friedkin, who have their bread sent to the United States, complete with their names sculptured on top of each loaf.

Chandeller

Salvador Dali, fascinated by the bread chandeller that hangs in Mr. Poilane's bakery at 8 Rue de Cherche-Midi, ordered a six-foot-long loaf that weighed 80 kilos. It took two men to carry it up to his Hotel Meurice suite, where it served as a bench. Not so left behind, sculptor Cesar had his own head made of bread and then sliced it and offered it to his friends.

Ordinary people also line up on top of Poilane's and recently

a taxi driver, who was, of course, a gourmet, was able to identify a Poilane loaf by its smell, without even turning his head to look.

All of which considerably pleases Lionel Poilane, 32, son and heir of a business created by his father and himself, a dedicated artisan.

Wearing a gray smock over his business suit, Mr. Poilane talked in his small, crowded office in the back of his tiny bakery. The walls were lined with bread pictures, some of them acquired from needy painters. "We traded croissants for croissants," he said, happy with his pun. (In French, croissants means bad paintings as well as crust.)

14 Hours a Day

The Poilane enterprise—with 2,000 loaves a day delivered to 3,000 bakeries and 250 restaurants—has a wide scope, yet Mr. Poilane still functions like an artisan. He works 14 hours a day to make sure his bread is made as it was at the turn of the century.

The Rue du Cherche-Midi bakery has a 1930s decor, with conventional, painted murals, but downstairs, it is back to the Middle Ages. The place was a convent in the 12th century and it became a bakery before the French Revolution. Although the wood-stoked oven had to be rebuilt, it was made according to old practice.

In a vaulted cellar, a couple of scantily dressed men work on the bread with old-fashioned gestures and methods. The dough for each



Lionel Poilane at his Paris bakery.

loaf is handled separately, in cloth-lined straw baskets before being put, one by one, onto a wooden plank and shoved into the oven.

Those baskets have to be ordered," Mr. Poilane said. "They don't exist anymore. Now, most industrially made bread goes into plastic containers and straight into the oven."

After the bread is cooked, it is stored on wood shelves, in order "to sit and perspire," Mr. Poilane said. "That way, it loses its

dampness. It also loses weight, which explains why some bakers are not too keen on that process."

Mr. Poilane has a list of regular customers who get their bread once a week, by mail, "like a newspaper." Cost of the loaf around Paris is 24 francs, as against 250 francs in New York.

"But large orders are cheaper," Mr. Poilane said. "Some people order 500 kilos at a time, store them in their deep freezers and cut the cost down to 50 francs a kilo."

For Mr. Poilane, bread means one of two things: rye or wheat. He also makes bread with nuts and bread with raisins and said he will experiment with bread with truffles when the next holiday season comes along.

"Bouquettes," he said, "are for the birds."

the operation is still largely in the experimental stage, Dr. Negri said.

"It's a question of finding the right computer for such a complicated job."

"The French, for example, ran into difficulties with a similar project because they tried to overload their computer with too much information," he said.

Other nations, including Britain, the United States and Austria, are also engaged in programs to catalogue their cultural heritage.

"I think it's fair to say that Italy is the hardest of them all. There has been so much artistic output here," Dr. Negri said.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"The One and Only," directed by Carl Reiner, is "a safe schlocky comedy." Vincent Canby says, about "an egomaniac, young would-be actor, Andy Schmidt, who wants to become a Broadway star in the '50s." Played by Henry Winkler, Schmidt "seems to be a comparatively elderly undergraduate at a Midwestern university where he successfully courts another undergraduate..." (Kim Darby) "...by talking to caddy stalks, singing (badly) in public places and telling her how great he is." Canby adds that despite a gifted performance by Herve Villechaize, who is a mid-

get, as a part-time wrestler and a full-time Romeo, the film is "an attempt to make a heart-

warming comedy about a fellow who, in the film's own terms, is an arrogant boob."

"Coma," adapted and directed by Michael Crichton, based on the best seller by Robin Cook, "is a hospital thriller that has the manner of a cool, brisk night nurse," Vincent Canby says. It stars Genevieve Bujold in a "Nancy Drew-like adventure" about a lot of fatal operations being performed in the same operating room—a fact that her boyfriend (Michael Douglas) and the hospital's chief of staff (Richard Widmark) deem as the merest coincidence. So she snoops around, "tempting fate, and more dangerously, our patience," Canby adds. "Plausibility is not always important, but in a film as bereft of distinctive style and wit as 'Coma' it helps to believe in something."

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Mulberry's Fruit: 'Sweet But Tasteless'

"A tedious brief scene," Shakespeare called the play within a play acted by Bottom and his company in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The play, the story of Pyramus and Thisby, was cribbed from Ovid's Metamorphoses, which tells how Thisby, arriving first at a rendezvous under the branches of a hospitable tree, is frightened away by a lion, dropping her scarf as she flees. The lion, which we may assume has already bloodied its jaws on other fare than Thisby, snuffs the scarf, leaving it stained with blood, circumstantial evidence which convinces Pyramus on his arrival that his lover has been devoured, bones and all, by the lion, so he stabs himself. Thisby, returning to find him dead, follows suit. The two shed so much blood that it soaked the roots of the tree, turning its white fruit forever red. The tree was a mulberry.

Ovid, when he produced this explanation for the color of the mulberry, drew upon his imagination to conceive a mulberry originally white. There is a white mulberry, but the ancient Romans did not know it. They had the black mulberry, *Morus nigra*, probably a native of Persia, which was not quite the color of blood, but more of a dark purple.

The ancients held the mulberry in more esteem than we do. For us, it is a home-grown fruit, restricted to those persons fortunate enough to have the space on which to grow mulberry shrubs or trees, or a wild one, whose fruit is destined to be picked and consumed immediately, on the spot.

Mesopotamia

The black mulberry was being cultivated at least 4,000 years ago. We know it was grown in Mesopotamia, where its seeds have been excavated from ancient ruins, and in early Egypt, where they have been found in tombs. The Bible, in II Samuel and I Chronicles, reports the military action in which David, using a strategy dictated to him from on high, surprised the Philistines by

slipping behind them under cover of a grove of mulberry trees. Mulberries were eaten early in Greece, though the fruit mentioned in Homer was probably not the mulberry but the blackberry.

After ancient times, the progress of the mulberry northward from Italy during the Middle Ages seems to have been spotty and intermittent. We have no solidly documented information about it between Charlemagne and Henri IV. The former ordered mulberries planted on his domains. The Duc de Sully, minister of Henri IV, commissioned the 16th-century agricultural expert, Olivier de Serres, to import 4,000 mulberry trees from Italy, which were planted on the grounds of the Sully chateau at Rosny-sur-Seine.

It was also in the 16th century that mulberries were planted, apparently for the first time, in Württemberg, Germany, but it seems to have been to feed silkworms rather than people. The fruit probably reached England during the same century.

Handling Problems

So far, we have been dealing with the black mulberry, the tastiest of the 12 species of this fruit, which grows in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, most opulently in the warmer areas, or at reasonably high altitudes in the tropics; they are all Asiatic in origin except one, which is American. Many persons would agree with food expert Joan Jungfleisch that "mulberries tend on the whole to be rather sweet but tasteless," which helps to account for the fact that they are commercially unimportant, for there is insufficient gastronomic incentive to create a demand strong enough to overcome the natural reluctance of merchants to provide us with a fruit so determined to degenerate under the stresses of large-scale handling.

The flavor of mulberries can be greatly improved, however, by growing them in greenhouses, while even among wild trees

flavor varies greatly from one tree to the next.

"Even though our garden was full of trees," Madhur Jaffrey, harking back to an Indian childhood, wrote in Holiday in December, 1968, "the only ones that bore fruit were the mulberry and the mango trees. We were not interested in the mulberries because they were sweet. We left those to the old folks."

It would be a pretty safe bet that these were trees of the white mulberry, the most insipid of the three chief mulberries of the world, for *Morus alba* is sugary to excess, lacks any relieving acidity and has no other flavor than its empty sweetness. Alexander Dumas said of it disdainfully that it was suitable for feeding to poultry.

Nevertheless, this is the species which is a staple food in Afghanistan, where it replaces bread during certain months of the year, an unexpected role for a fruit so like a blackberry; but it is actually much closer to the fig, and dried mulberries can be used in any context suitable for dried figs. Syria also sun-dries

mulberries and grinds them into flour. The Afghans sometimes mix almonds with their dried white mulberries, adding protein and fats to the sugar, vitamins and minerals of the mulberry, producing a highly nourishing food.

The only American species, the red mulberry, is much tastier than the white mulberry, but less so than the black. It is the largest of the mulberries, some trees attaining a height of 70 feet. Its original range extended along the East Coast from New England to Florida and thence west to Texas; but it has since been introduced into all parts of the country, and wherever it finds favorable conditions produces abundantly, though never better than in the South, where it was already so important in pre-Columbian times that the Natchez Indians of Louisiana named one of their 13 months for it.

It is "rather common on old properties," an American encyclopedia writes, with an echo of Dumas, "where the fruit is eaten by chickens, hogs and children."

(c) 1977 by Waverley Root.

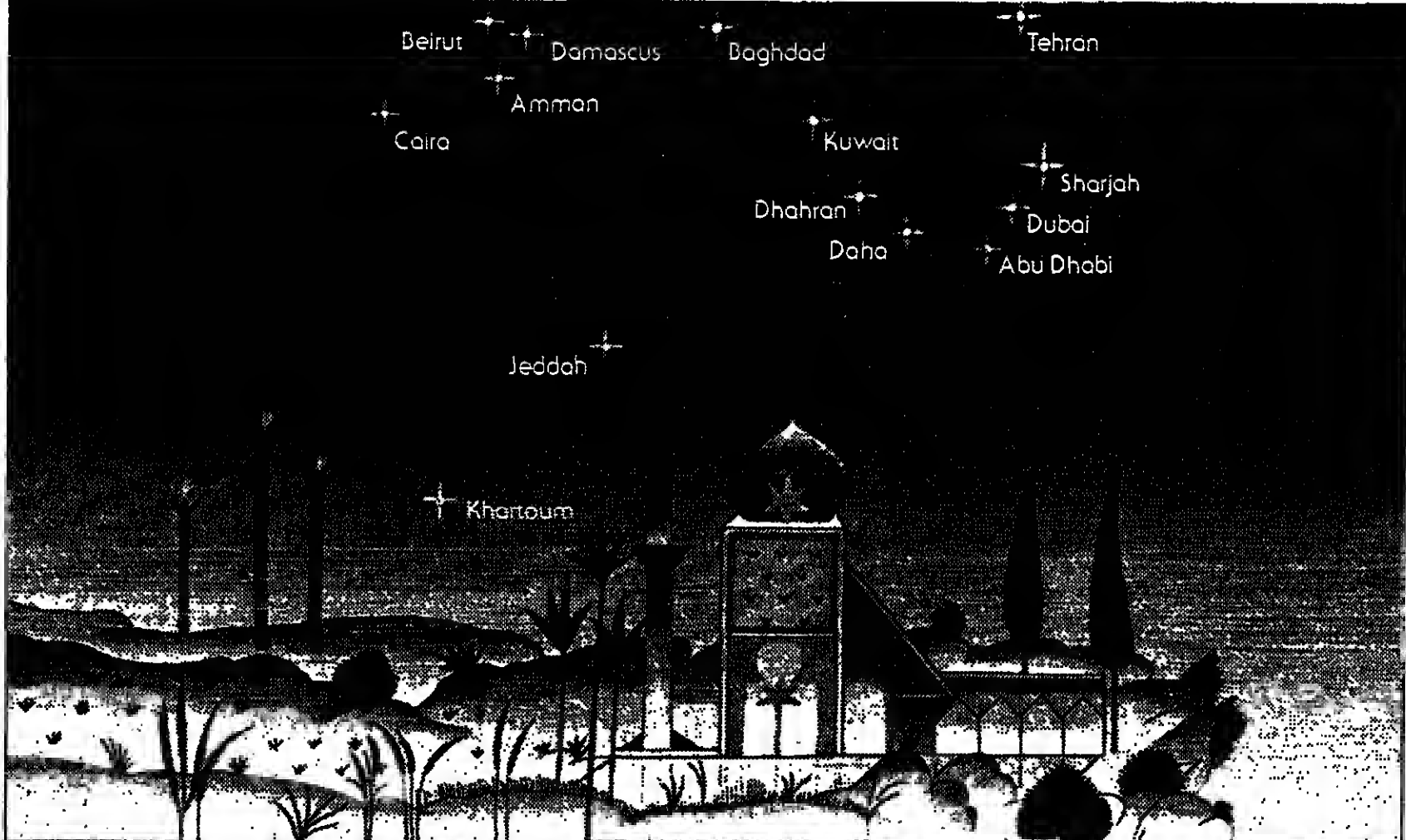


The current popularity of silk is due at least in part to Knap, which has used the fabric for exquisite, feminine fashions for many years.

With this dress, full of moiré, bright yet sober, Knap has created a perfect harmony between silk and this spring's styles.

34 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris-8e.

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AIR FRANCE
The best of France to oil the world.

The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International

Human-Rights Report Cards

The United States became in 1976 the first country to write into law an obligation upon itself to issue annual judgments on the internal affairs of other states. This was done in an act requiring human-rights reports on the over 100 nations that receive one or another form of American aid. The idea was to systematize the use of aid as a lever for rights. Just what was the mixture of idealism and arrogance in this approach remains arguable. No matter: the law represented a politically irresistible conviction that American foreign policy has strayed too far from American values. Jimmy Carter drew from this current, added to it and, partly because of it, became President. He is, therefore, poorly placed to draw attention to the limitations and pitfalls of an inflexible human-rights policy, though they are becoming increasingly apparent.

The latest set of human-rights report cards underlines the point. They show that countries regarded as important for strategic, economic or political reasons, such as Iran, South Korea, the Philippines and various black African states, are to be mildly criticized but not officially penalized for shortfalls in human rights. But a little unimportant country like Nicaragua is to be both criticized and penalized; Nicaragua, we note, has made major strides forward in rights in the last year, chiefly to appease the United States. For its pains it is not only faced, as a logical consequence of the loosening up, with growing internal unrest but is also now subjected to fresh humiliation at the hands of the United States. There is a double standard, or a triple or quadruple standard, and that is unacceptable.

Increasingly, abroad as well as at home, President Carter must cope with questions

about the effectiveness of his rights policy on the one hand and its intrusiveness on the other. You may say that that is his problem, or that no policy attacked from both flanks can be all bad. But he may be tempted the worst of both worlds, and in the meantime he is losing public confidence. There is the further fact that others, catching up the banner at the point when he would put it down, are attempting to apply a rigid rights test to American participation in the international development banks and now, in a particularly inept and damaging move, in the International Monetary Fund. In these international institutions, the United States plainly does not have the right to dictate the rules the way it does in its programs of direct bilateral aid. In the name of one set of human rights, another set—having to do with economic expectations—is threatened.

Mr. Carter finds it hard to say there can be too much of a good thing. But as leader of the parade he is the one who has to indicate an appropriate line of march. It's not enough that he protests, quietly, the damaging super-pure amendments that rights advocates, in their unholy alliance with foes of development aid, keep trying to fasten to development bills. He should educate the public, perhaps first himself, in the limitations as well as the virtues of an up-front rights policy. He should make more room for the idea that in this field private groups and public opinion traditionally have a special role, and that discretion can be more effective than a battering ram. He must find the parts of the job that government alone can do well, and the private initiatives that are most effective. That's the meaning of leadership in human rights.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Energy Plan Criticized

Critics of the Carter energy program are generally agreed on one contention—that the program would result in shortages. An extremely convincing case can be made out to the effect that the U.S. energy crisis is largely the result of governmental meddling, on a large scale, with energy production, research, distribution, pricing and development.

Since the Carter program would be the highest example of governmental tampering with energy ever, the deterrent action on the market could be the worst yet. So here is a program that can be counted upon to bring about higher taxes, higher prices, more controls and further shortages. In other words, here is a program that should not be enacted.

—From the Indianapolis Star.

U.S. Arms to Morocco

And now, it is Morocco's turn to receive U.S. arms because King Hassan is a good friend of Americans and because he is having trouble maintaining law and order in territory which he annexed by force when Spain departed from its Saharan colony.

The Carter administration has announced it would like to conclude a \$100-million arms deal. The weapons would surely be used to assist his royal highness in the battle against Algerian-backed rebels in the former Spanish Sahara.

The conflict in the Sahara is essentially a guerrilla war. While Morocco would be cheered by the receipt of U.S. arms, the administration cannot disregard Algeria's reaction to such a deal. Is it really in U.S. interests to take sides in the western Sahara? Obviously not.

—From the Hartford Courant.

International Opinion

Neo-Gaullist View in EEC

The speech in Brussels this week by David Owen, the foreign secretary, clearly confirms the "neo-Gaullist" attitude towards the European Community that has caused such concern in other capitals. The parallels with traditional French thinking are striking: Rejection of federalism is coupled with an intrinsic confidence in the superiority of British political and philosophical traditions. British fishermen are equated with French farmers; and Mr. Owen seems to be espousing the idea of confederation in Europe—a concept that has been endorsed by successive French leaders. His speech may have reassured his Labor party audience; it is likely to have had the opposite effect elsewhere.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Crisis in Horn of Africa

While the West dithers in diplomatic expostulation, Cuban regular forces are systematically fighting and working to bring one African country after another into the Soviet orbit. The consequences of allowing them to conquer and occupy Angola are now disastrously apparent in the Horn of Africa. A spectacular Soviet arms-lift there, comparable only to those with which the Kremlin propelled the Arabs into the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars, has propped up the crumbling Marxist Ethiopian empire and equipped its army for the conquest of Somalia. With Marxist Aden already a hustling Soviet base, the result will be Soviet domination of the Red and Arabian Seas. Cuban pilots in Soviet aircraft have already played a major part in turning the tide in the Ogaden. Cuban ground forces are beginning to take part in the fighting.

President Carter's remonstrances are like water off the Kremlin's back. He and the

NATO countries must show they mean business by cutting off the credits, technology and grain supplies that support the Soviet war machine. As for the Horn of Africa, things have now gone so far that precautionary and warning military moves are necessary.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

India-Pakistan Talks

Mr. Vajpayee (India's foreign minister) and Gen. Zia (Pakistan's ruler) appear, sadly, to have spent most of their time discussing Kashmir. Perhaps that was inevitable; but it remains a bad mistake. Whatever the chicanery that denied Pakistan control of the vale 30 years ago, there is no immediate or realistic prospect of rewriting history.

A Kashmir settlement will only stand a chance when Zia and [Morarji] Desai [the Prime Minister of India] (or more probably their heirs) publicly recognize that living together and trading together are better than endless, inconclusive wars.

—From the Guardian (London).

Human Rights in Russia

Making a mockery [of the Belgrade conference to review progress under the Helsinki agreement] is precisely what the Soviet Union has been doing. In the most savage and inhuman manner. The brave men who set up an informal group to monitor implementation in the Soviet Union of the Helsinki agreement (which was, after all, signed by President Brezhnev, no less) have been mercilessly harried and imprisoned without trial. Presumably the cynical men in Moscow are merely waiting for what they regard as the farcical proceedings in Belgrade to end. What hope, with people like this?

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

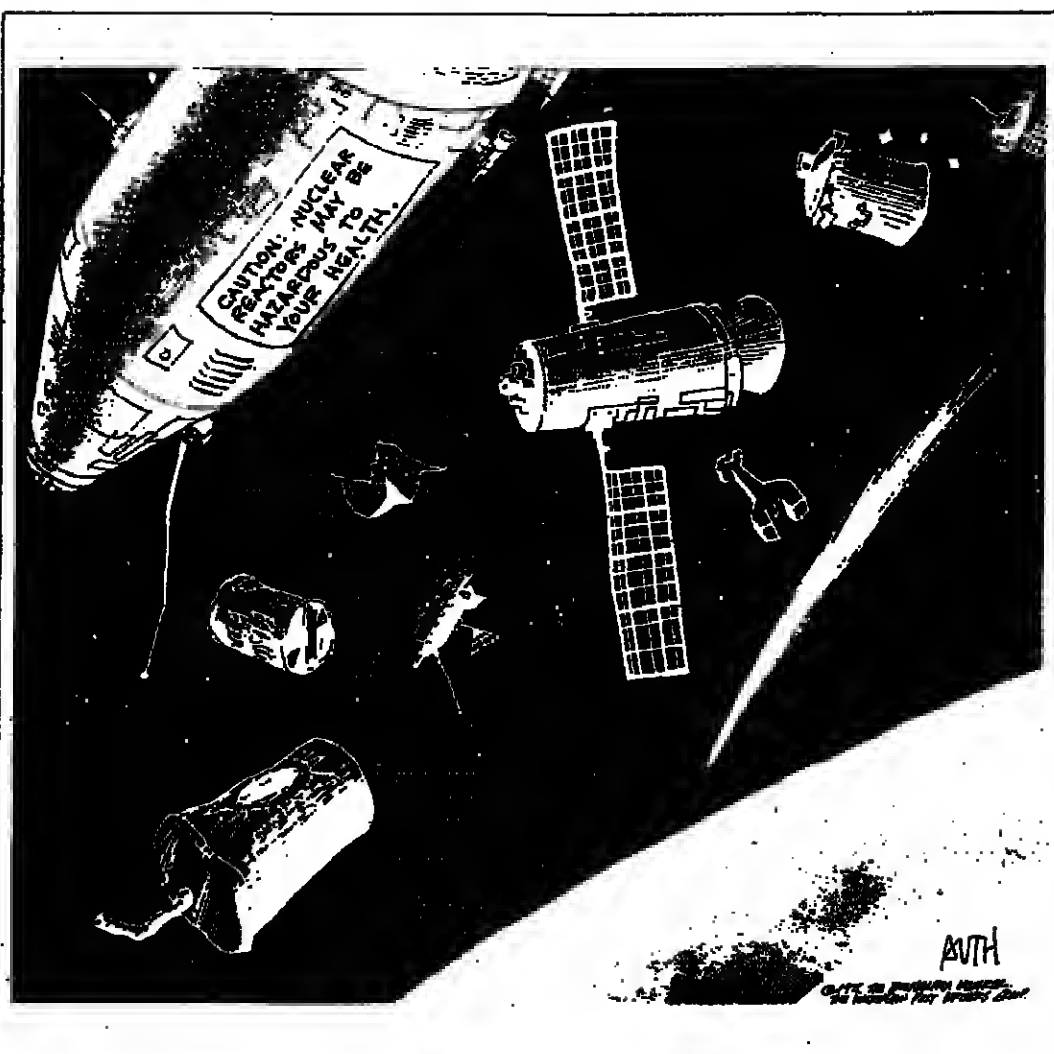
February 9, 1903

LONDON—"If tumultuous applause, curtain raised again and again, persistent calls for Forbes Robertson, and the author indicate success, then George Fleming's adaption of Rudyard Kipling's novel 'The Light That Failed,' produced at the Lyric on Saturday night, appears certain of a lengthy period of popularity," says the Daily Telegraph.

Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1928

WASHINGTON—The Senate tonight deferred action on Sen. Robert M. La Follette's resolution to put the Senate on record as opposed to more than two presidential terms for one man. The postponement was arranged by private agreement. And Sen. William Borah took the occasion to propose an amendment of one presidential term of seven years for one man.



Moscow's Forgotten Missile

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Every once in a while something happens here, usually by accident, to stir the nations of the world out of their narrow differences and remind them of their common dangers.

The latest example was that unguided or disobedient Soviet satellite that crashed with its deadly radioactive fumes and wastes into the lowly Northwest Territories of Canada.

It could have come down anywhere in the terrestrial world. All the atomic nations that monitor satellite traffic in outer space were not sure that it would land in lonely or densely populated areas. In fact, with all their fancy modern gear, they couldn't even predict the continent where it would come down.

Early on the morning of the 24th of January, President Carter said at his news conference of Jan. 30, "I was notified that the satellite would enter the atmosphere quite early. We did not know whether it would hit between Hawaii, or on a very high curve up to the northern part of Canada, or the western coast of Africa, because sometimes satellites can skip from one place to another as they enter the atmosphere."

'Skip'

His use of the word "skip" tells us something about the atomic world of space where our children may live.

It is clearly going to be a quite different world, requiring wholly new rules. "One-two-three-O'leary," skip here, skip there, guess where? And down it comes, maybe in Hawaii, maybe in Canada, maybe in Africa, who knows? The untold story is what was going on in Washington, Moscow, London, and the other atomic capitals at that time.

The first point is that in a world of nation states, anybody can shoot anything on any orbit into space, and while everybody can be threatened, nobody is directing traffic.

The second point is that the Soviets were really not very helpful. On the 12th of January, President Carter personally decided to notify the Soviet Union that

Washington was aware that the satellite was getting out of control.

This was done in a private conversation with Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington. Dobrynin replied, according to the highest officials here, that there was nothing to worry about, that Cosmos 954 was "designed" to "disintegrate" as it came back into the earth's atmosphere and that there was no "possibility" of an explosion. Carter and the task force he set up in the White House as early as the 19th of last December were not satisfied with Dobrynin's assurances, and asked for details about the fuel aboard Cosmos 954—was it U-235 or what? All this was highly secret, but I have the impression that Dobrynin, on instructions from his government, was defensive, and until pressed by the White House reluctant to make clear the critical facts.

The Decision

Meanwhile, there was the hard question in Washington of whether to announce to the world what was going on. If nobody knew where Cosmos 954 might land, shouldn't all nations in potential target areas be advised? The decision was made here, and in retrospect it was probably wise, that every precaution should be taken, but that no public announcement should be made that might arouse unnecessary anxiety all over the world.

Cosmos 954 was a one or two-day wonder in the press and on television, but there is reason for saving here that it had a profound effect on President Carter personally.

He had been worrying about the Panama Canal, President Sadat of Egypt, Prime Minister Begin of Israel, tax reform, welfare reform, Social Security reform and many other things until this crazy wrong-way Soviet satellite brought him back to the larger questions of the universe.

"I think," he said, "we need to have more rigid safety precautions assured among all nations in earth-orbiting satellites. In fact, we would be glad to forgo the deployment of any such satellites

altogether, and will pursue that option along with the Soviet Union."

But by the accident of Cosmos 954, Carter has begun to think much more seriously about the whole problem of the control of nuclear energy, not only in space, but on earth, and even under the sea. Should there not be new agreements between the nations about the uses of atomic energy in space? Should the nations not be paying more attention to the development of the mineral resources of the seas? And the avoidance of war under the oceans and in space?

Weakness

What the accident of the Cosmos 954 has done is that it has dramatized, at least for officials in Washington, the weakness of present national and international controls of atomic energy, and the imperative need for new nuclear regulations among the nations on earth, in space, and under the seas.

It was lucky where Cosmos 954 came down. Nothing was lost, but in the capitals tracking its collapse everything for a few days and weeks seemed in peril and officials here at least are beginning to think about how the nations of the world can begin to

think, not about their immediate differences, but about their common interests in living together in the atomic age of the coming century.

Rhodesia Powder Keg: On Seeking a Strategy

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Who should rule Rhodesia once the white government of Ian Smith steps down—the Patriotic Front who are shooting their way in from outside bases in Mozambique and Zambia, or Bishop Muzorewa, Rev. Sithole and Chief Chirau who are peacefully negotiating in Salisbury an "internal settlement"?

British Foreign Secretary David Owen, together with the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, have answered the question with an independent middle-way solution of their own, the so-called Anglo-American proposals, which would give all sides a say in the new Zimbabwe.

Sentiment in Britain, however, is very much on the side of those in Salisbury. So powerful is the support for an "internal settlement" that there is a real danger that it could drastically limit Owen's and Young's room for maneuver.

Tacking

Moreover, Owen appears to be tacking into the pro-internal settlement pressure. Why? Owen's private view is that the "internal settlement" could mean civil war in Rhodesia, a war that would bring large numbers of Cubans south and would make large-scale war in southern Africa more likely. But this overriding concern at the moment is to pressure the Patriotic Front to negotiate the Anglo-American plan. The "internal settlement," he believes, paces the Patriotic Front more effectively than anything else.

On present performance the chances are that Owen's strategy will be proved right. In Malawi last week, the Patriotic Front committed themselves to recognizing the results of free elections in which they participate. They agreed to a transitional period of British colonial rule under Lord Carter. They also agreed to some role, though undefined, for UN troops.

Moreover, the Patriotic Front's own long-term interests are bound up with the Anglo-American proposals, not least their desire to take over a well-run country that is functioning, orderly and economically successful. Likewise it is in the self-interest of the Patriotic Front's principal backers, the Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, to support such a compromise. They do not want to see an expanded war with large-scale Soviet and Cuban involvement, a war they couldn't control, as they do the present relatively low-key one.

For much the same reasons, the South Africans have a vested interest in pushing Smith to be more amenable to the Patriotic Front. If the Cuban-Soviet military presence were to be given a legitimacy on the southern side of the Zambezi, their own chances of avoiding a bloody race war would be much reduced.

The danger with Owen's strategy, however, is that it offers no guarantee of success. The Patriotic Front could make the error of upping their bid too high. Or the South Africans could miscalculate and decide themselves into thinking that an "internal settlement" once in place would force the West and the front-line Presidents into accepting "political realities."

The latter mistake is the most likely, for, as the debate in Britain holds, it is all too easy to see the "internal settlers" as the good guys and the guerrillas as terrorist outlaws. If public opinion is so one-sided in Britain it is even more so in South Africa, at least among the all-white electorate.

Owen could easily find himself boxed into supporting an internal settlement, particularly if Smith and Muzorewa went through the careful motions of free elections and a full-scale amnesty for political prisoners and guerrillas.

To avoid this, Owen should now change direction and go on the offensive while he has still the chance. His U.S. colleague Ambassador Young, admittedly with less domestic pressure to worry him, has already done this. For Mr. Young, an "internal settlement" would be like the "settlement" of the Middle East in 1948 that produced "30 years of bloodshed and violence." He also observes: "The hanging and torture of the Rhodesian defense forces makes one question who is terrorizing the people of Zimbabwe."

Needs to Tell

The Patriotic Front, Owen should remind himself, is paced by the "internal settlement" anyway and it does not need him to be pointing this out. Owen needs to be free to lead public opinion to a greater understanding of the goals and purposes of the Patriotic Front. He needs to tell the public that they are the ones who for years were imprisoned by Smith, who tried to negotiate with him (too terms milder than Muzorewa's) and were refused, and who in desperation were driven to fight. He should tell Mr. Vorster, Mr. Smith and Mr. Muzorewa that Britain will never recognize a regime that is not the product of elections in which the Patriotic Front freely participates.

If Owen doesn't succeed in this educational job and Smith, Muzorewa and South Africa become engaged in a civil war with the Patriotic Front, the West through the form of public opinion could end up on the wrong side. The West will be for South Africa and against the Africans and the Cubans.

Not only would the West end up on the side of injustice, it would have handed to the Soviet Union the wealth of Africa on a plate. It would be a political disaster even worse than Vietnam.

Feminism's Impact on U.S. Politics

By David S. Broder

programs for the cities and their people.

"That is a measure of strength, not a cause for consternation. When, if ever, before in our national history has a major question of domestic policy (billions of dollars and the hopes of many people turn on the outcome of this argument) been decided so heavily on the skills of two women politicians?"

But Krieps and Harris represent only the beginning of the women's surge to positions in the forefront of the urban-and-welfare debate. The last five years, and particularly the last two, have seen a real breakthrough by women in local leadership. It is reflected by the central role of female city politicians in setting the tone and shaping the recommendations of the White House conference.

From Barbara Mikulski of Baltimore to Carol Bellamy of New York City to Lila Cockrell of San Antonio to Phyllis Lamphere of Seattle, it was the women U.S. representatives, mayors and city council members who gave the most pointed definitions to the choices facing this society in urban policy: Is private investment enough? Can the federal government help, or is it too ensnared in its own inflexibility? Can community values find expression beyond the level of the neighborhood without segmenting the larger society in the process?

One reason the women can speak more effectively to these

questions is that they are newly enough arrived in positions of power not to be defensive about the mistakes of the past. They can tell it like it is.

But one also begins to sense that they can also bring a fresh perspective and suggest new avenues for action, by the way in which they redefine the problems.

One day, U.S. Gov. Mary Ann Krupar of New York, Dr. Dorothy Height of the National Council of Negro Women and Carmen Votaw of the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women held a joint press conference on behalf of eight feminist groups to talk about poverty in the United States. Their essential point was very simple. As they put it, "More and more, poverty is becoming a female problem."

They cited some simple but stunning statistics in support of that proposition. "Women are the sole heads of 34 percent of all minority families and 11 percent of all white families. In 1972, 52 percent of the former and 35 percent of the latter were below the poverty level."

By contrast, they said, only 5 percent of the families with an adult white male in them were in poverty.

Those simple facts came as a surprise in my part of the room. And they certainly suggest a different way of looking at—and perhaps even dealing with—the poverty problem in the United States.

Letters

No Instant Peace

Mideast negotiators must avoid the trap of fighting the last war again and concentrate on preventing the next war. Both Egyptian President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin are men of vision who emphasize future possibilities rather than past mistakes. Both have already offered dramatic concessions which left them open to criticism from conservative hardliners in their own camps, who say that they have given up too much and received nothing in return.

Sadat by his dramatic visit to Jerusalem recognized the existence of Israel and its right to sovereignty within the 1967 borders. Begin recognized Egypt's right to sovereignty within its 1967 borders. Hardliners on both sides take their own sovereignty for granted and do not consider recognition a great concession from the other side. But Arab hardliners consider recognition of Israel a great concession which demands a quid pro quo, while Israeli hardliners consider recognition of Egypt's sovereignty over all of Sinai as a great concession which demands a quid pro quo.

Sinai was not an integral part of Egypt and was attached by the British in 1900 in order to place it in the British sphere of influence and protect the Suez Canal. The 1949 armistice agreement between Israel and Egypt accepted this line as a provisional boundary, which was not to be considered a permanent border and was subject to future negotiation. Thus Israeli hardliners view Begin's acceptance of Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai like the Western acceptance of the

present borders of Eastern Europe, a great concession for which Begin received nothing in return.

The current stall in negotiations is necessary to prevent both leaders from going too far ahead of their own supporters. The specific issues which are mentioned in speeches are not important in themselves. They are part of a public relations campaign in which each side must blame the other for the slowdown of momentum which they both need. But as long as they keep talking, there is hope for peace. The rest of the world should be patient and not expect instant peace.

HARRY J. LIPKIN.

Rehovot, Israel.

Tolstoy's Book

In your article (Jan. 31, 1978) about Nikolai Tolstoy's book "Victims of Yalta" you wrote that I had concluded that Britain had no choice but to hand over more than a million Soviet citizens to Stalin in 1945. This is not correct. In my book, "The Last Secret," in my speech in the House of Lords on the subject in March 1976 and in many other public statements I have stated clearly my view that the decision was wrong.

You also write that my book was based on "a small batch of documents." In fact, all but a tiny number of the documents mentioned by Count Tolstoy were available to me and I do not think that he has discovered anything of significance that is new or not discussed in the world's press when "The Last Secret" came out in 1974.

NICHOLAS BETHELL.

London.

But now the intersection is about to occur. Women are focusing on the central political-economic-social questions of the cities and the poor, and they are doing so in a fashion that may well alter the way in which these issues are met.

That, at least, is one of the strongest impressions this reporter drew from last week's White House Conference on Economic Development, the national "town meeting" on the economic future of the United States.

In part that impression was created by the happenstance fact that the two Cabinet members most intimately involved with the issues on the conference agenda are Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Krieps and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Patricia Roberts Harris.

They are feminists of a very special sort—a highly intelligent, highly successful economist (Krieps) and lawyer (Harris) who, compel attention by the force of their very different personalities.

Antagonists

While they have been allies in some past battles inside the Carter administration, they are very much antagonists now in a rather mean, turf-and-policy fight over the future direction of federal

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Countries in OPEC Become Net Borrowers

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—For the first time since the 1973 oil price rise, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have become net borrowers of new funds from the international banking system, data compiled by the Bank for International Settlements shows.

This contrasts with the role of OPEC countries in recent years as being a major source of new funds.

In the third quarter of 1977, the OPEC group of countries borrowed \$2.2 billion in new funds, compared with only \$400 million, making the net borrowing \$1.8 billion.

Moreover, the BIS said that the OPEC countries also restructured their balances with banks, moving some funds out of dollars into other currencies. They moved their deposits—probably in dollars—with branches of U.S. banks in the offshore centers of the Caribbean and the Far East by \$500 million.

They also drew down their deposits with banks in the European Group of Ten countries by \$200 million and at the same time built up their non-dollar deposits in these countries by \$1.4 billion.

Overall, however, the OPEC countries continue to be a major net source of funds for international bank lending. At the end of September last year, their deposits with banks totaled \$73.1 billion and their borrowings \$31.9 billion, leaving a net surplus position of \$41.2 billion.

The report also said that international bank lending continued to grow at a well-maintained pace in the third quarter of 1977, with most of the increase coming from banks in the Euro-currency market because there was no expansion in lending overseas by banks in the United States.

Total gross assets of banks in the Group of Ten countries as well as branches of U.S. banks in the main offshore centers of the Caribbean and the Far East expanded by \$18 billion in the third quarter to a total of \$50 billion.

Figures Distorted
The growth in the first nine months totaled \$45.5 billion, compared with \$58.5 billion a year earlier. But the bank said that gross figures are distorted by double counting, resulting from the redepositing of funds between reporting banks.

If this double-counting is excluded, the growth of international lending accelerated to \$45 billion in the first nine months last year from \$40 billion in the like 1976 period, but the total of international bank credit outstanding at the end of September, 1977, reaching about \$375 billion.

The BIS said that net of double counting, there was a \$15-billion growth in international bank credit during the third quarter of last year, compared with \$10 billion in the first quarter and \$20 billion in the second.

Among other notable developments was the beginning of repayments during the third quarter by Italian and British non-bank sectors, which had been large borrowers of Eurocurrency funds in the first half of 1977.

Thus, growth of lending to the European Group of Ten countries slowed down, but lending to non-OPEC developing countries accelerated and there was a large flow of bank funds to the United States, the BIS said.

Franc Gains, Pound Rallies After Slump
LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Falling and the French franc were featured in otherwise lackluster trading today on the foreign exchange market in Europe.

The pound came under moderate pressure around noon, possibly because of a large commercial bill order or two, plunging 80 pence in a half hour to \$1.9225, the Bank of England may have seen its currency small amounts help along the way down, one trader said.

After the results of Britain's miners' wage talks, including a shift closer to the government's 10-per-cent wage increase limit, sterling staged a sharp recovery. It initially fell to \$1.9380 and then gained it to \$1.9380 and then gained it to \$1.9380 and then gained it to \$1.9380.

There were a lot of bearish thoughts around, one dealer commented. Money supply and interest rate trends appeared unchangeable and worries persisted about the wage situation. But the pound's recovery may have eliminated one major concern.

The French franc continued to move for the second straight day following its sharp four-day decline. Technical factors, like higher short-term interest rates and tight credit conditions, profit-taking, short-covering and minimal direct support from the Bank of France combined to limit the rise of the franc.

The dollar fell to an intraday low of 48.55 francs before recovering partially to 48.875 francs, a loss of 3.4 centimes on the day. Elsewhere, the dollar was said to have had a "good day" showing a slight rise against several currencies.

Against the deutsche mark, the \$D fell to 2.1105 marks, from 2.1080 marks overnight. The dollar edged up 15 points against the Swiss franc at 1.9808 francs. Against the yen, it gained 17 points at 241.55 yen. The U.S. dollar was also firm against the Italian, Belgian franc and lira.

But Pay in U.S. Is Higher Workers Abroad Beat Inflation

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The average working person in the United States is faring appreciably better, as the paycheck's purchasing power has been steadily rising since 1974. However, workers abroad have managed to keep ahead of inflation much better than their U.S. counterparts.

Economists peruse assorted figures to try to pin down in dollars-and-cents terms the financial health of individuals. The figures take tax payments into account and strip away the distorting influence of inflation. What remains is a rough approximation of individual living standards. It is raw purchasing power—the amount of goods and services that take-home income actually can buy.

The amount of goods and services that the average weekly paycheck could buy last year was \$93.77. This was up from \$81.79 in 1976 and exceeded an average of \$80.53 in 1975 and \$80.97 in 1974. But the latest figure remains appreciably below \$85.73 in 1973 and \$86.64 in 1972, a record year.

To arrive at such buying-power data, analysts at the Bureau of Labor Statistics express the statistics in terms of the dollar's 1967 value, to eliminate inflation. In addition, the figures are calculated for the archetypal U.S. breadwinner—the worker with three dependents employed in a non-supervisory job in a private business.

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Even if the breadwinner's buying power has recently fared considerably better than the BLS paycheck data indicate, other statistics suggest that gains in key countries abroad have far outpaced the U.S. performance.

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"The workers abroad have managed to keep ahead of inflation much better than their U.S. counterparts," comments a BLS economist. This has been done, she adds, despite the fact that prices have risen faster in many of the foreign countries than in the United States. One consolation for U.S. workers, apparent in the table, is that despite the lag their hourly pay remains higher than in most of the other countries.

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British car manufacturers had claimed a 1-per-cent increase violated a gentlemen's agreement in which Japan promised little or no increase in exports last year over 1976. But JAMA and all major Japanese automakers deny they made any such pact.

The Japanese say they merely predicted, not promised, that there would be no significant increase in their share of the British market last year.

The communiqué said SMMT forecast a 1978 demand for autos in Britain of 145 million, up nearly 10 per cent from 1977.

The communiqué added that "JAMA expressed its view that it will be unlikely that Japanese car sales in the United Kingdom will seriously affect the U.K. motor industry."

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COLOGNE, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Saito Kato, president of Toyota, said in an interview published today that Japan would soon have to impose voluntary quotas on car exports.

"Japanese cars on the export markets will soon be thrown back in the sea," he told the magazine Auto Zeitung.

He said Japan was under pressure to put down the share of foreign markets. "We will have no choice but to accept a reduction in our sales," he said. "We are doing so already in Britain and France. The French government let us know unmistakably that it would not like to see our share of the market grow to more than 3 per cent."

Mr. Kato said he was particularly concerned about new car developments in the United States. "We are convinced that the Americans' new models will be very successful in competing with imported cars, especially Japanese," he told the magazine.

"For us there is no other solution but success. We can only survive by our industrial achievements. Unlike European countries we have no national sources of energy, no minerals and no agriculture to speak of."

W. German Industry Orders Increase 4.2% in December
BOON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—New orders to West German manufacturing industry rose by 4.3 per cent in December from November and were up 6.8 per cent from December, 1976. The Economics Ministry said today.

The seasonally adjusted index, which is based on 1970 equals 100, was up 1.4 per cent in November and up 1.8 per cent in December, 1976. The index stood at 158 in December, compared with a downward-revised 150 in November and 148 in the year-earlier month.

Foreign orders declined slightly in the month, however. The index fell 0.5 per cent to 211 from an upward-revised 213 in November, but was up 0.5 per cent from 200 in December, 1976.

New orders to the manufacturing industry rose 8.5 per cent in the November-December period from the September-October period. Foreign orders showed a rise of nearly 7 per cent in the two-month period, while domestic orders were up by 3.5 per cent.

The ministry attributed the strong upturn to a 9-per-cent rise in orders for capital goods in the November-December period from the preceding two-month period.

It said that orders to the commodity goods sector rose 1.5 per cent in the two-month period, while orders for consumer goods declined 0.5 per cent in the November-December period from the preceding two-month period.

Japan Machine Orders
TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The government Economic Planning Agency announced today that Japan's machinery orders on a seasonally adjusted basis in December rose by 1.4 per cent from November, when the adjusted figure dropped by 0.5 per cent from October.

December orders from private sectors, excluding ship orders and electric power producer's orders, were up 4.2 per cent from the previous month, the agency said.

U.K. Prices Rise By 6% in Month
LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The rise in the British Price Commission index, considered a leading indicator of retail prices, was 6 per cent in the six months to January compared with 6 per cent in December and 6.8 per cent in November.

The Price Commission said today: "The flatter trend in the underlying rate of notified price increases has continued. However, the effect of the low level of notifications in August and September, 1977, after the Price Commission Act came into force, will be reflected in the six-monthly increases over the next two months."

The Price Commission index is based on price increases proposed by larger British concerns and they take at least 28 days to come into effect.

Champagne Exports
PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Exports of champagne from France increased by 20 per cent in 1977 to 45.7 million bottles, the Champagne Industry Federation reported. Sales on the home market were 7.1 per cent up on those of 1976 at 124.5 million bottles.

Stock Prices Advance on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (IHT).—Stock prices added another gain to yesterday's strong advance today as action on Wall Street returned to normal following two billiard-shortened trading sessions.

Analysts attributed the upswing to a drying up of selling, which they called a "positive" technical and psychological factor.

Also helping the rally was the continuous flow of favorable corporate earnings and reports, the analysts said.

Yesterday, Du Pont said it anticipates "continued improvements" in earnings this year, and General Motors late Monday reported a 17-per-cent increase in fourth quarter earnings.

This helped the Dow Jones industrial average run up a gain of more than 10 points yesterday, its best performance so far this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.81 points to 782.66. It was up 5.28 at 3 p.m.

Gainers outpaced losers by about 85 to about 450, and volume totaled 21.3 million shares, compared with 14.7 million yesterday.

The rally's support was more evident in the advance-decline figures on the Big Board, where gainers outnumbered losers by a ratio of better than nine to five.

A prominent loser on the NYSE was Marshall Field, falling 7 7/8 to 30 7/8 in busy trading. The company has been fighting a tender offer from Carter Hawley Hale.

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Consumer Confidence Rises In U.S. for 3d Month in Row
NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—U.S. consumer confidence rose in January for the third consecutive month, according to a survey sponsored by the Conference Board, a New York-based research organization.

The survey, which covered 5,000 households across the country, showed the consumer confidence index increased 5 points from December to 104.3. This index, which uses the year 1969-1970 as a base year, has risen 20 per cent since October, the board said.

However, the board added that the "buying plans" index declined to 122.8 in January from a record 138.9 in December.

The survey indicated an increase in consumer confidence about both current and future economic conditions. About 33 per cent of the families surveyed described current conditions as "good," compared with 27 per cent in December.

Only 27 per cent of those surveyed said jobs are "hard to get," which the board said was the lowest figure in five years and a decrease from more than 31 per cent in December.

In addition, more than 35 per cent of the households expect their incomes to increase during the next six months, the highest figure in the survey's 10-year history.

"The duration and dimensions of these trends would indicate that current consumer optimism is not an aberration but the real thing," said Fabian Linden, director of consumer research at the Conference Board.

Families planning to buy major appliances rose to 39 per cent from 36 per cent in December. "Biggest gains were registered for refrigerators, washing machines, ranges and color television sets," the board said.

Peugeot Seeks Loan
PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Peugeot-Citroën, holding company for the French auto group, is raising \$200 million over eight years through a banking group led by Lazard Frères. The loan carries a spread of 3.4 of a percentage point over the London inter-bank offered rate for 6-month Euro-dollar deposits and has a grace period of five years.

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Consumer Confidence Rises In U.S. for 3d Month in Row
NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—U.S. consumer confidence rose in January for the third consecutive month, according to a survey sponsored by the Conference Board, a New York-based research organization.

The survey, which covered 5,000 households across the country, showed the consumer confidence index increased 5 points from December to 104.3. This index, which uses the year 1969-1970 as a base year, has risen 20 per cent since October, the board said.

However, the board added that the "buying plans" index declined to 122.8 in January from a record 138.9 in December.

The survey indicated an increase in consumer confidence about both current and future economic conditions. About 33 per cent of the families surveyed described current conditions as "good," compared with 27 per cent in December.

Only 27 per cent of those surveyed said jobs are "hard to get," which the board said was the lowest figure in five years and a decrease from more than 31 per cent in December.

[illegible]

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Paying Agent

.....

Holder of bearer shares should present coupon no. 2 at the head office of the Bank of Bermuda

Registered shareholders of record February 1

February 1, 1978

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

(U.S.) per share the record date of which is January 31, 1978, payable 15th February, 1978.

Company Ltd., Bahnhofstrasse 36, Zürich, Switzerland, or Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgaise at 43 Boulevard Royal.

January 31, 1978.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)br/>© The Author(s)
10.1177/0095647206289111
<http://jme.sagepub.com>

... ..

Journal of Management Studies, 36(7), 809-826.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Symbol	Price	% Chg.	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close
J.K.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
K.L.A.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
L.M.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
M.N.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
N.O.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
O.P.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
P.Q.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
Q.R.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
R.S.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
S.T.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
T.U.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
U.V.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
V.W.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
W.X.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
X.Y.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
Y.Z.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
Z.A.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85

The Scorecard. A way to trade commodities without risking a penny. It's yours free.

Some people who've never tried would make excellent commodity futures traders. Others would not. It takes a combination of personality factors, knowledge and skill.

Now there's a painless way to find out how successful or unsuccessful you might be. It's our "Commodity Trader's Scorecard." You use it to practice trading, using actual daily prices quoted in your newspaper. After a few months, you ought to know whether you have

(Continued from preceding page.)

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V.W.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
W.X.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
X.Y.	1.85	+0.05	100	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.85
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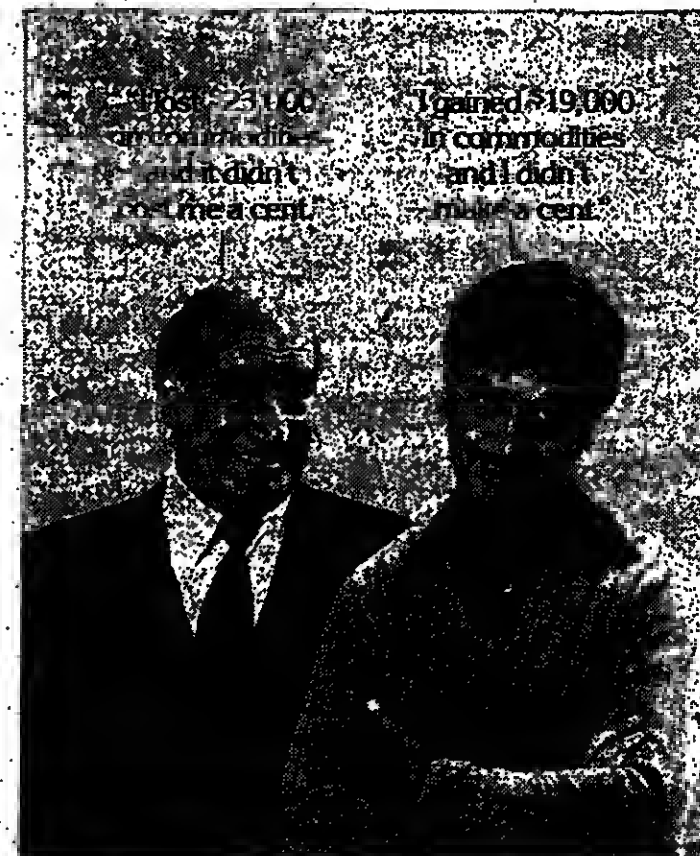
Now there's a painless way to find out how successful or unsuccessful you might be. It's our "Commodity Trader's Scorecard." You use it to practice trading, using actual daily prices quoted in your newspaper. After a few months, you ought to know whether you have

	s	d	DM	FF	L. S.	Ghs.	HK	Indo.	Dutch.
100	3,530	3,530	105.7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
100 (a)	3.128	4.050	20.81	0.0077	7.777	14.50	1.000	15.50	30.00
100 (b)	3.128	4.050	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (c)	1.980	—	4.050	5.110	1.980	—	—	—	—
100 (d)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (e)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (f)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (g)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (h)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (i)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (j)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (k)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (l)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (m)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (n)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (o)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (p)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (q)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (r)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (s)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (t)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (u)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (v)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (w)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (x)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (y)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 (z)	1.980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Commercial bank. (b) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000. (d) Units of 10,000. (e) Units of 100,000. (f) Units of 1,000,000. (g) Units of 10,000,000. (h) Units of 100,000,000. (i) Units of 1,000,000,000. (j) Units of 10,000,000,000. (k) Units of 100,000,000,000. (l) Units of 1,000,000,000,000. (m) Units of 10,000,000,000,000. (n) Units of 100,000,000,000,000. (o) Units of 1,000,000,000,000,000. (p) Units of 10,000,000,000,000,000. (q) Units of 100,000,000,000,000,000. (r) Units of 1,000,000,000,000,000,000. (s) Units of 10,000,000,000,000,000,000. (t) Units of 100,000,000,000,000,000,000. (u) Units of 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. (v) Units of 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. (w) Units of 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. (x) Units of 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. (y) Units of 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. (z) Units of 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

(An international call means business.)
"Long Distance is the next
best thing to being there."

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might be. It's our "Commodity Trader's Scorecard." You use it to practice trading, using actual daily prices quoted in your newspaper. After a few months, you ought to know whether you have a "feel" for futures trading or not. If you do, you might want to consider trying the real thing.

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Please circle those commodities you're interested in. Send to CME, 444 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Dept. 4542

Live cattle	Frozen skinned hams	U.S. silver coins	Canadian dollars	French francs	Eggs
Feeder cattle	Boneless beef	United States treasury bills	British pounds	Dutch guilders	Milk
Live hogs	Copper	Deutschmarks	Swiss francs	Lumber	Butter
Frozen pork bellies	Gold	Japanese yen	Mexican pesos	Russel Burbank potatoes	Turkeys

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 8

9

[illegible][illegible]

lock) Feb. 8

- 12 Months - 0 Week		High. Low.		Div in S	Yld.	P/E	04. 100s.	2 p.m. C	
								High	Low
1%	1	KinsOp		11	39	2%	2%	2%	2%
10 1/4	0%	KinRad	25 1/2	2.4	2.5	6	9%	9%	9%
10 1/4	0%	KinRad		2.4	2.5	6	9%	9%	9%
6%	3%	KiM		1	5	23	4%	4%	4%
6%	3%	KiM		1	6	3	6%	6%	6%
28	1 1/2	Clarens	36	2.1	8	7	17%	17%	17%
L									
3%	3%	LBB	10-30	4.4	9	1	2%	2%	2%
3%	3%	LBB	10-30	4.4	9	1	5%	5%	5%
3%	3%	LBB	10-30	4.4	9	1	5%	5%	5%
4%	4%	LAPM	30	6.9	8	5	6%	6%	6%
4%	4%	LAPM	30	6.9	8	5	6%	6%	6%
4%	4%	LAPM	30	6.9	8	5	6%	6%	6%

[illegible]

7%	5%	MVA	88	13	8	8	8	7
1	4%	MacroD	5	19	42	42	42	42
5%	4%	ManhLf	.28	5.9	6	10	42	42
5%	4%	ManhLf				11	14	11

[illegible]

2	1	Movielab	8	26	7%	7%	7%
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[illegible]

31	27%	PGCpT	2.54	9.1	70	28%	27%	27%
14%	13%	PGCpH	1.72	8.8	4	12%	12%	12%
29%	25%	PGCpB	5.37	8.6	41	37%	24%	24%

25/4	27/4	29/4	30/4	1/5	2/5	3/5	4/5	5/5	6/5	7/5	8/5	9/5	10/5	11/5	12/5	13/5	14/5	15/5	16/5	17/5	18/5	19/5	20/5	21/5	22/5	23/5	24/5	25/5	26/5	27/5	28/5	29/5	30/5	31/5	1/6	2/6	3/6	4/6	5/6	6/6	7/6	8/6	9/6	10/6	11/6	12/6	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	22/6	23/6	24/6	25/6	26/6	27/6	28/6	29/6	30/6	31/6	1/7	2/7	3/7	4/7	5/7	6/7	7/7	8/7	9/7	10/7	11/7	12/7	13/7	14/7	15/7	16/7	17/7	18/7	19/7	20/7	21/7	22/7	23/7	24/7	25/7	26/7	27/7	28/7	29/7	30/7	31/7	1/8	2/8	3/8	4/8	5/8	6/8	7/8	8/8	9/8	10/8	11/8	12/8	13/8	14/8	15/8	16/8	17/8	18/8	19/8	20/8	21/8	22/8	23/8	24/8	25/8	26/8	27/8	28/8	29/8	30/8	31/8	1/9	2/9	3/9	4/9	5/9	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9	10/9	11/9	12/9	13/9	14/9	15/9	16/9	17/9	18/9	19/9	20/9	21/9	22/9	23/9	24/9	25/9	26/9	27/9	28/9	29/9	30/9	31/9	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	6/10	7/10	8/10	9/10	10/10	11/10	12/10	13/10	14/10	15/10	16/10	17/10	18/10	19/10	20/10	21/10	22/10	23/10	24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10	28/10	29/10	30/10	31/10	1/11	2/11	3/11	4/11	5/11	6/11	7/11	8/11	9/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11	17/11	18/11	19/11	20/11	21/11	22/11	23/11	24/11	25/11	26/11	27/11	28/11	29/11	30/11	31/11	1/12	2/12	3/12	4/12	5/12	6/12	7/12	8/12	9/12	10/12	11/12	12/12	13/12	14/12	15/12	16/12	17/12	18/12	19/12	20/12	21/12	22/12	23/12	24/12	25/12	26/12	27/12	28/12	29/12	30/12	31/12
25/4	27/4	29/4	30/4	1/5	2/5	3/5	4/5	5/5	6/5	7/5	8/5	9/5	10/5	11/5	12/5	13/5	14/5	15/5	16/5	17/5	18/5	19/5	20/5	21/5	22/5	23/5	24/5	25/5	26/5	27/5	28/5	29/5	30/5	31/5	1/6	2/6	3/6	4/6	5/6	6/6	7/6	8/6	9/6	10/6	11/6	12/6	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	22/6	23/6	24/6	25/6	26/6	27/6	28/6	29/6	30/6	31/6	1/7	2/7	3/7	4/7	5/7	6/7	7/7	8/7	9/7	10/7	11/7	12/7	13/7	14/7	15/7	16/7	17/7	18/7	19/7	20/7	21/7	22/7	23/7	24/7	25/7	26/7	27/7	28/7	29/7	30/7	31/7	1/8	2/8	3/8	4/8	5/8	6/8	7/8	8/8	9/8	10/8	11/8	12/8	13/8	14/8	15/8	16/8	17/8	18/8	19/8	20/8	21/8	22/8	23/8	24/8	25/8	26/8	27/8	28/8	29/8	30/8	31/8	1/9	2/9	3/9	4/9	5/9	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9	10/9	11/9	12/9	13/9	14/9	15/9	16/9	17/9	18/9	19/9	20/9	21/9	22/9	23/9	24/9	25/9	26/9	27/9	28/9	29/9	30																																																																																														

10 1/2	10 3/4	PenTr	.80	6.2	6	2	12	13	13
4 1/2	17 1/2	PECp	.6H	10.	0	48	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
4 1/2	3 1/2	Penob3	.20	5.2	8	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

14%	3%	Penron	7	2	13-16	18-20	13-16		
21	14%	PapCom	.48	2.3	10	45	21	20%	20%
11%	7	Perini	.30	2.9	12	13	10%	10%	10%

[illegible]

4%	3%	ProdBdg	34	6.2	5	3	3%	3%	3%
6%	3%	ProdGp			7	4	5%	5%	5%
27%	24%	Popl	27	24	8.1	5	5%	5%	5%

4%	2%	PuntaG	14	5	3%	3%	3%	
8 1/2	4%	Purpac	.066	9	13	0	6 1/2	6 1/2

R											
7%	4%	RB Ind	34	3.4	6	19	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
7%	7%	RET	21	2.1	27	21	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
3%	1%	RED	37	3.7	37	37	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	1%	RPS	17	1.7	5	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1%	1%	RSC	30	4.2	6	23	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
1%	1%	RLC	40	4.1	4	179	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
1%	1%	RME	1.7	1.7	9	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
2%	1%	RNG	32	3.2	14	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
2%	1%	ROR	28	2.8	10	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
2%	1%	RansR	5.1	5.1	7	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
2%	1%	RansA	wt	17	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
5%	3%	RatBP	18	1.8	3	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
5%	3%	RatBP	42	2.4	9	26	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
5%	3%	RatBP	1.20	1.20	24	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
10%	9%	RatBP	1.40	1.40	31	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
10%	9%	RatBP	1.40	1.40	31	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%

224	10th RIRref	23e	N. 9	2	214	214	23
436	2th Red:sw	25p	6372	4	4	4	4
316	7th Request		43	73	74	2	74

84	5%	ReinTr	.06	9	4	6	6%	6%	6%
70%	8%	RepaB	.32	5.7	7	5	9%	9%	9%
7%	14%	Repa							

20% 15 Remar 300 50 6 4 10 10 10
(Continued on next page.)

	10%	7%	Vulcine	.50	4%	3%	2%	1%
3-5	2%	WTC		10	3.4	7	2%	2%
3-6	22%	WUI		1	3.0	77	29%	1%
8%	6%	Wacknelt		40	5.6	6	10	7%
1%	6%	Walace		25		186	15%	1%
1%	6%	Walke		29%		13	12	14%
15%	10%	Wane		94%		13	12	1%
15%	12%	Wang B		1.4	1.31	27	18%	1%
1%	1%	Wards Co		4		6	7%	0
4%	2%	Warrick		51.65	11	10	4%	2%
5%	7%	Wawne		22	9	10	4%	2%
21%	21%	WRIT		1.80	0.015	1	23%	22%
54%	5%	Wright		29	6.5	9	3	4%
1%	1%	Wright		29	6.5	9	3	4%
3%	3%	Wescor		30	4.4	8	5	6%
4%	4%	Wespac		30	4.4	8	5	6%
12%	6%	Westin		256	2.4	14	7%	9%
3%	3%	Wichita		1		29	5	4%
3%	3%	Widowhus		40	4.3	27	10	4%
3%	3%	Wilsons		30	8.9	0	10	3%
47%	5%	Winchors		30	3.28	28	3%	2%
2%	2%	Winchors		30	3.28	28	3%	2%
3%	3%	Winchors		30	3.28	28	3%	2%
9%	4%	Wittner		256	7.9	7	8	8%
9%	4%	Wittner		256	7.9	7	8	8%
15%	1%	Wyvinn		40	2.7	6	15	14%
15%	1%	Wyvinn		40	2.7	6	15	14%

X

	18%	5%	Xenics	65	6%	6%	6%	4%	7%
13%	5%	ZeroCo		40	3.1	9	12%	12%	17%

Z

	13% <th>5%<th>Z</th><th>40<th>3.1<th>9<th>12%<th>12%<th>17%</th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	5% <th>Z</th> <th>40<th>3.1<th>9<th>12%<th>12%<th>17%</th></th></th></th></th></th>	Z	40 <th>3.1<th>9<th>12%<th>12%<th>17%</th></th></th></th></th>	3.1 <th>9<th>12%<th>12%<th>17%</th></th></th></th>	9 <th>12%<th>12%<th>17%</th></th></th>	12% <th>12%<th>17%</th></th>	12% <th>17%</th>	17%
13%	5%	ZeroCo		40	3.1	9	12%	12%	17%

Low	85.3
	85.0
	147.9
	558.1
	115.1
	55.4
	89.4
	461.8
	284.0
	397.9
	192.8

N.C.	0.5
	0.5
	2.8

	1.50
	1.75

A.

Vice President of Manufacturing

Due to organizational changes, Baker Eastern Division — a Division of Baker International Corporation — has an opening for an experienced **Manufacturing Vice President** in the downhole Oil Tool Equipment business.

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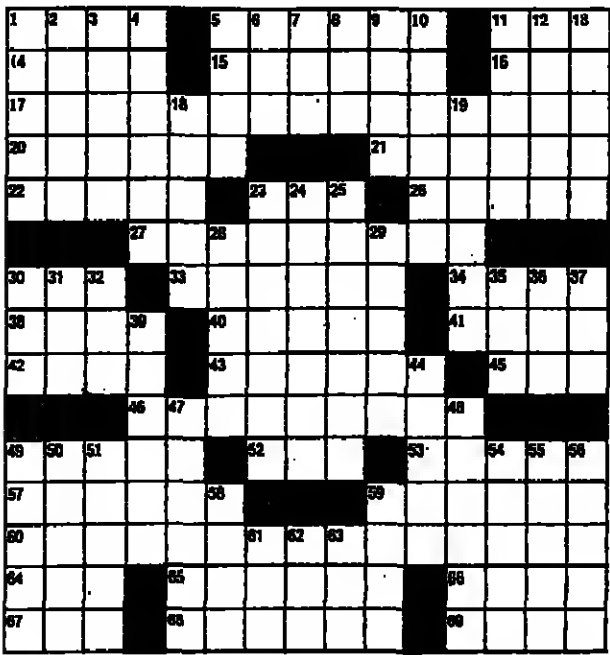
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+	1/4

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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Moleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Easy victory
 - 5 On a jet
 - 11 Pronto
 - 14 At any time
 - 15 Brewer who founded a college
 - 16 Item in a
 - 17 Song from "Bye Bye Birdie" 1960
 - 20 Los — A.E.C. property
 - 21 Hypnotist's "Creation"
 - 22 Kennel climber
 - 23 Sign of a full house
 - 26 Unlimited quantity
 - 27 Self-restrained
 - 30 Man after a fashion
 - 32 Acolyte or credence
 - 34 War criminal executed in 1948
 - 36 Victorian's expletive
 - 40 Clayey deposit formed by wind
 - 41 Birthplace of composer, Debussy
 - 42 Gridiron defense
 - 43 Actor from South Wales
 - 45 Unpopular bill
 - 46 Knocked out
 - 49 The O'Grady girl
- DOWN**
- 1 Indemnity
 - 2 Ruckmattary seed
 - 3 Good conductor of electricity
 - 4 Cue in
 - 5 N.Z. beverages
 - 6 Phooey!
 - 7 Explorer
 - 8 Nile denizen
 - 9 Spellbound
 - 10 Decay of seasons timber
 - 11 Sycamore
 - 12 British radio navigation aid
 - 13 Whodunit hero
 - 16 Items to count
 - 18 Items counted by jewelers
- PEANUTS**
- OKAY, TROOPS... MORE ABOUT SURVIVAL IN THE WILDERNESS...
- IF I WERE LOST IN THE WOODS, YOU KNOW WHAT I WOULD DO? I'D OPEN THIS CAN OF TENNIS BALLS
- YOU KNOW WHY I'D OPEN THIS CAN OF TENNIS BALLS?
- BECAUSE, WHEN I WAS PACKING MY GEAR, I THOUGHT IT WAS A TALL CAN OF SOUP!
- B.C.**
- I HEAR YOU ONCE PLAYED PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY FOR THE VANCOUVER VAMPIRES.
- THAT'S RIGHT!
- WHAT POSITION?
- I WAS THE GOALIE.
- B.L.**
- I HAD MY PICTURE TAKEN IN ONE OF THOSE PHOTO BOOTHS
- OH, THANK YOU, HONEY!
- I'LL KEEP IT IN MY WALLET
- THAT WAY YOU CAN BE CLOSE TO YOUR MONEY!
- B.E.**
- WANNA WARM UP, OR SHALL WE JUST START?
- I NEED A LITTLE WARM-UP
- OUT! OUT! OOH! JUST A LITTLE LONG!
- TOO BAD! TOUGH LUCK!
- OKAY, I'M READY
- B.A.**
- I GOT SENT OFF THE FIELD FOR "UNGENTLEMANLY CONDUCT"
- ME! CAN YOU FIGURE THAT OUT?
- I CAN'T EVEN FIGURE OUT HOW I GOT ON THE FIELD IN THE FIRST PLACE
- B.I.**
- WILLY YOUR TUNA SALAD
- ASK ABOUT OUR TUNA SALAD
- IT'S DELICIOUS
- ...WHY THE SNIFF?
- SOMETIMES I FORGET
- B.R.**
- I DON'T WANT TO BE A WET BLANKET... BUT I REALLY CAN'T DANCE...
- DON'T LET YOU WORRY, BILLY! THIS IS THE TIME TO LEARN!
- I'M NOT CRAZY ABOUT DANCING! I'D JUST AS SOON GO TO A MOVIE OR SOMETHING...
- A MOVIE? I DON'T BELIEVE IT!
- MAYBE BILLY WOULD LIKE TO GO TO A MOVIE TOO, CHET!
- I'LL TAKE BILLY TO A MOVIE... AND YOU CAN GO DANCING!
- B.M.**
- UP YOU GO, DESMOND... DON'T FORGET TO SEND IT BACK FOR ME!
- I'D GIVE ALL THAT MONEY TO BE SAFE IN THE BUTLER'S CLUB RIGHT NOW...
- B.K.**
- AND AS KIRBY FOLLOWS...
- B.B.**
- JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee
- Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
- NILOG
- TUBIL
- STERJE
- BLABED
- Answer here: "O O O O - O O O O" (Answers tomorrow)
- Jumbles: CLUCK SKUNK CANKER UNCOIL
- Yesterday's Answer: HK on the foot — "SOCK"
- INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**
- February 8, 1978
- The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on those prices. Following abbreviations indicate frequency of quotations: daily (d); weekly (w); monthly (m); quarterly (q); semi-annually (s); annually (a).
- RANK JULIUS BARR & Co., Ltd.**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- BANK OF AMERICA & CO.**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- CREDIT SUISSE**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- FIDELITY INVESTMENTS**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- G.T. INVESTMENTS LIMITED**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- JARDINE FLEMING**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- LYONS INVESTMENT GROUP**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS LTD.**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- SEPRO**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- SOVID GROUPE GENEVA**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- SWISS BANK CORP.**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND**
- (d) American Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Canadian Fund \$17.50
 - (d) European Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Japanese Fund \$17.50
 - (d) Swiss Fund \$17.50
- WEATHER**
- ALGERS 14 27 Cloudy
- AMSTERDAM 14 25 Cloudy
- BARCELONA 14 25 Cloudy
- BELGRADE 14 25 Cloudy
- BOMBAY 14 25 Cloudy
- BUDAPEST 14 25 Cloudy
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- ROME 14 25 Cloudy
- STOCKHOLM 14 25 Cloudy
- TOKYO 14 25 Cloudy
- VIENNA 14 25 Cloudy
- WASHINGTON 14 25 Cloudy
- ZURICH 14 25 Cloudy
- (Vancouver) 14 25 Cloudy
- (O.S. Chicago) 14 25 Cloudy
- (1700 GMT) 14 25 Cloudy
- BOOKS**
- SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER
- By Shelby Foote. Random House. 302 pp. \$8.95.
- Reviewed by Anatole Broyard
- "SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER" begins well. Three pathetic losers, who are white, plan to kidnap an 8-year-old black boy for ransom. The kidnapers are a young man with delusions of grandeur, his 35-year-old mistress, who dreams of "powing" half-naked out of a cake at a stag party, and a 40-year-old gambler who believes, with all the evidence against him, that his luck is going to change.
- In the opening pages of the novel, their car radio is playing "Your Heart" and Reeny, the woman, is describing her father as a foot-washing Baptist. Listening to the three of them, we already feel the hopelessness of their plan and of their lives, a kind of Southern sadness that runs through the novels of writers like Faulkner and Flannery O'Connor.
- The drama is played out against the larger one of Orval Faubus's attempt to resist integration in Little Rock, Ark., in the "50s. The riots there are a deliberate part of the kidnapers' plan to terrify the child's parents, to make them feel that they are ransom money not only their child but also their destiny, that they are buying off fate.
- So far, so good. Shelby Foote is an old hand who has written five other novels, and his three-volume history of the Civil War has given him a sure grasp of the spirit of place. It is summertime in Memphis, and under the glare of the sun, the landscape shimmers with portent. The reader settles back comfortably in expectation of one of those moody, massed Southern novels that are as melancholy and evocative as the far-off sound of a train whistle or the stylized chant of an old-time street peddler.
- Then things begin to go wrong. The omniscient narrator, who takes turns with several of the characters in telling the story, betrays a style that sounds like neither spoken nor written English. Here, for example, is Martha, the boy's mother, reading the kidnapers' note: "Whereas her immediate recognition had been an intensification of the alarm she brought to the reading in the first place..." There are many sentences like this one. In any case, whatever was done in this regard could be improvised when the opportunity loomed.
- Once we leave the kidnapers, Foote seems to falter. The boy's mother and father are sunk in an unrelieved sanctimoniousness. Disappointed in an early initiation with a pool hall hustler, Martha has repudiated her original priggishness. Even her husband, apparently exhausted his imagination in putting himself through night school, Martha's father, Theo, who will pay the ransom for his grandson Teddy, is a "monolithic" type, which means that his personality can only be perceived in its massiveness.
- BEST SELLERS**
- The New York Times
- This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.
- FICTION**
- Week Last Weeks
- 1 The Silmarillion, by J.R.R. Tolkien 1 20
- 2 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 2 28
- 3 The Lord of the Rings, by J.R.R. Tolkien 3 18
- 4 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 4 18
- 5 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 5 18
- 6 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 6 18
- 7 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 7 18
- 8 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 8 18
- 9 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 9 18
- 10 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 10 18
- 11 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 11 18
- 12 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 12 18
- 13 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 13 18
- 14 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 14 18
- 15 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien 15 18
- NONFICTION**
- 1 All Things With and Without, by James H. H. 1 28
- 2 The Complete Book of Running, by James F. Fitz 2 11
- 3 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 3 8
- 4 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 4 8
- 5 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 5 8
- 6 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 6 8
- 7 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 7 8
- 8 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 8 8
- 9 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 9 8
- 10 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 10 8
- 11 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 11 8
- 12 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 12 8
- 13 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 13 8
- 14 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 14 8
- 15 The Complete Book of Power, by Carlos Castaneda 15 8
- BRIDGE**
- By Alan Truscott
- The declarer had interesting control problems on the diamond deal. South opened one spade.
- Most experts open such hands with one club, giving up some pre-emptive value in the interests of an easy constructive auction. In this case, one spade provided an easy road to four spades after North jumped invitationally to three spades.
- The defense led two rounds of diamonds, and South made a delicate error by ruffing. As the sequel showed, it would have been slightly better to discard a heart, a virtually certain loss in the long run, to avoid being forced to ruff in the long hand.
- South's plan was to cash the A-K of spades, perhaps leaving the queen outstanding, and work on clubs. But when he played the spade ace at the third trick he ran into the worst possible trump distribution.
- In the hopes of preserving trump control and making use of his clubs, declarer next led a trump to the jack in dummy. East won with the queen and missed his chance.
- He should have played a third round of diamonds, giving South a ruff and shift but weakening the declarer's trump holding and setting him impossible problems. Instead, East returned a club and South had no trouble.
- He finessed the queen successfully and continued the suit, ruffing the third round with dummy's spade king. Then he drew trumps with the marked finesse against the nine, and scored two club winners to bring him to 10 tricks.
- A rather better plan for South after finding the bad trump split would have been to cross to the heart ace and play clubs, planning to make as many trump tricks as possible and succeeding as the cards lie against any defense.
- BRIDGE**
- NORTH
- ♠ KJ64
- ♥ A9732
- ♦ 62
- ♣ 105
- EAST
- ♠ Q952
- ♥ 108
- ♦ AK85
- ♣ K74
- WEST
- ♠ K184
- ♥ QJ743
- ♦ J63
- SOUTH (D)
- ♠ A10873
- ♥ Q5
- ♦ 10
- ♣ AQ882
- Both sides were vulnerable. The bid:
- South West North East
- 1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
- 4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
- West led the diamond jack.
- JUMBLE**
- Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
- NILOG
- TUBIL
- STERJE
- BLABED
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- STOCKHOLM 14 25 Cloudy
- TOKYO 14 25 Cloudy
- VIENNA 14 25 Cloudy
- WASHINGTON 14 25 Cloudy
- ZURICH 14 25 Cloudy
- (Vancouver) 14 25 Cloudy
- (O.S. Chicago) 14 25 Cloudy
- (1700 GMT) 14 25 Cloudy

Lift for French

len Captures Slalom, 1st Edging Soelkner

France, Feb. 8 (AP)—Perrine Pelen, the 17-year-old French slalom skier, captured the World Cup women's slalom today by edging out Lea Soelkner of Austria.

Pelen, who had won the slalom at the 1977 World Championships, was the favorite to win today. She had a perfect start and a fast run down the 100-meter course.

Soelkner, who had won the slalom at the 1976 World Championships, was the second favorite. She had a perfect start and a fast run down the 100-meter course.

Pelen's fifth victory in the World Cup slalom was her first since 1976. She had won the slalom at the 1977 World Championships, but had not won a World Cup slalom since then.

Soelkner's fourth-place finish was her best in the World Cup slalom. She had won the slalom at the 1976 World Championships, but had not won a World Cup slalom since then.

Another factor was certainly the lessening of tension after the highly charged atmosphere of Garmisch.

"A World Cup race takes place in a completely different atmosphere and you can take more risks. At Garmisch, where there were more than 10,000 spectators lining the course, it was more difficult," Pelen said.

Despite her narrow defeat—just over half a second overall on the two legs—Soelkner was grinning broadly at the finish.

"Happy With Result"

"I absolutely had to have another good result here after Garmisch, and I felt at least as tense as I did last week," she said.

"I was aiming to finish in the first three, so I'm happy with this result, which is my best ever in the World Cup," she added.

Today was another day of frustration for World Cup holder Lea Soelkner.

Trailing in fifth place behind Pelen after the 50-gate first run, Soelkner asked a disarming question in the 100-gate second run.

But it was not enough to improve her position behind Pelen, whose nerve held and who completed a faultless second leg in 40.85 to clinch victory.

Tomorrow's giant slalom here will be a crucial test for Soelkner and the girls who are trying to take away her World Cup.

Liechtensteiner Hanni Wenzel—third today—leads the World Cup standings with 149 points to Soelkner's 126.



Perrine Pelen in the World Cup slalom yesterday.

In third place is the formidable Annemarie Moser, looking for her sixth World Cup, who missed a gate in the first leg today and abandoned.

Moser has already clocked up the three downhill victories she needs for maximum World Cup points in the discipline. But time is running out for her to get the

slalom and giant slalom points required.

There are just five races left and she must finish in the first three in four of them to stand a chance of catching Wenzel, so far her tomorrow's giant is vital.

Meanwhile, training is under way at nearby Chamrousse for Friday's men's downhill.

World Cup Slalom	Points
1. Perrine Pelen	84.28
2. Lea Soelkner	84.29
3. Annemarie Moser	84.31
4. Hanni Wenzel	84.32
5. Fabienne Gerrat	84.33
6. Maria Eder	84.34
7. Heidi Zechmeister	84.35
8. Regina Stach	84.36
9. Christina Cooper	84.37
10. Christine Cooper	84.38

World Cup Standings	Points
1. Hanni Wenzel	149
2. Lea Soelkner	126
3. Annemarie Moser	108
4. Fabienne Gerrat	84
5. Maria Eder	84
6. Heidi Zechmeister	78
7. Lea Soelkner	78
8. Perrine Pelen	78
9. Maria Eder	78
10. Heidi Zechmeister	78

France Ties Italy, 2-2, In Soccer

Comes From Behind In Naples Friendly

NAPLES, Feb. 8 (AP)—France survived a controversial penalty and came from behind to tie Italy, 2-2, with a strong finish here today in a warm-up game for the two teams, played in the same preliminary group of World Cup soccer in Argentina in June.

The Italians led, 2-0, at half-time, but France bounced back behind the sparkling play of a midfield masterminded by Michel Platini to miss victory just by a technicality in the final minutes of play.

Center forward Francesco Graziani scored twice for Italy, on a penalty in the 14th minute and on a beautiful head shot in the 22d.

Another head shot by Dominique Bathenay on a corner kick in the 51st and a free shot by Platini in the 80th evened the score for France.

No Whistle

Platini had also scored in the 33d on another terrific free kick, but Spanish referee Francisco Martinez had not whistled for play to resume and the shot had to be repeated, and failed.

Italy had a strong start and led the game for 25 minutes. Then the home team clearly faded as France, although not pressing too hard and not stepping on the gas, took over at midfield and



Italy's Francesco Graziani boots ball past French goalie Andre Rey in match in Naples.

started putting some pressure on the Italian defense.

The French lacked scoring power and only one shot was within the frame of the Italian net in the first half. The music changed, however, in the second half, with the visitors conducting repeated attacks through the baffled Italian defense.

As predicted, Platini and team captain Marius Tressor were the best players for France, together with Bathenay and Christian Dalger in the second half.

Veteran midfielder Romeo Benetti, who played because of an injury to Renato Zaccarelli, was the best man on the Italian side.

The game was clearly influenced by the penalty for Italy. Mid-

fielder Marco Tardelli came charging down the center and clashed in the French goal area with Tressor, who was clearly aiming at the ball.

The two fell and the referee called it a penalty, gesturing that the French defender had not hit the ball but the player, Graziani, shot sailed right inside the post for a goal and France was shaken.

In the 15th minute, French goalie Andre Rey punched away a strong left footer by winger Roberto Betegga from several meters off on an attack by

Claudio Sala down the left side-

lines, where the French defense was weakest throughout the game.

Seven minutes later Sala did it again and this time his pass sailed past Rey's reach and landed on Graziani's head for the second goal.

The game practically ended here for Italy as France surged into command, although just gradually. French team manager Michel Hidalgo changed a winger—Gemmacher in and Rouyer out—

and a midfielder, playing Henri Michel for Jean-Marc Guillou, and the French attacks became faster, more consistent and accurate.

Havlicek Nearing Retirement

Celtics Losing Another Link With the Glory Days

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT)—When the next National Basketball Association season arrives, uniform No. 17 will hang from the rafters of Boston Garden, along with 13 championship flags and the retired numbers of other Celtic greats, including Bill Russell, Bob Cousy and Tom Heinsohn.

John Havlicek recently announced his retirement, effective at the end of the season. Since the Celtics are in the throes of one of their worst seasons and are unlikely to make the playoffs, Havlicek would play his final game on April 9 against the Buffalo Braves, one day after his 38th birthday. And with his retirement, another link to "Celtic pride" and "Celtic dynasty," once the most feared words in pro basketball, will pass into history.

John wanted to announce earlier that this would be his final season, said Larry Fleisher, his lawyer. "But Red Auerbach [the Celtic president and general manager] had asked him to wait. Now, with the Celtics in the final stages of making their last swing around the country, Havlicek wants to say goodbye to the team."

Havlicek Leaves His Marks

During his 17 seasons, Havlicek, with his durability and consistency, has written his name indelibly into the record books. Every time he walks onto the court his record of having competed in more than 1,200 games grows. Additionally, he is the only player in NBA history to score more than 1,000 points in 15 consecutive seasons, and his more than 25,000 points rank him third on the career scoring list behind Wilt Chamberlain (31,419) and Oscar Robertson (26,710).

Havlicek has been in 13 playoffs and on seven Celtic championship teams. His 3,716 points scored in playoff competition are second only to Jerry West, now the Los Angeles Lakers coach.

But Havlicek's value has never been reflected in statistics. Through the years he has been a Celtic inspiration and coordinator on the court. When Havlicek would run, the Celtics would follow. He was their Pied Piper.

West, who played 14 seasons with the Lakers, once said of Havlicek: "He's a freak. His endurance is incredible. There's not a man in the NBA who can stay with John the entire game."

and survive. His body is made to go on forever."

After the Celtics had lost eight of their first nine games, the 6-6 Havlicek was launched in favor of Cedric (Cottonhead) Maxwell, the team's top draft choice. It was the first time a healthy Havlicek, the Celtic captain, was not in a starting lineup since early in the 1969-70 season when he finally gave up being the best sixth man in the game.

There had been reports, before Heinsohn was dismissed and after Auerbach had turned down the job to return to coaching, that Havlicek had been offered the job as the team's head coach.

"John's interest in coaching right now is zero," said Fleisher. "He has expressed that several times. He may change his mind some day. When Willis Reed left the Knicks, he had no interest in coaching but changed his mind."

Quiet and Disciplined

Havlicek is quiet, even-tempered and disciplined off the court. Russell used to address him as "country boy."

On the court, Havlicek is not exceedingly graceful or fast, but until last season there was no one who could play the front and backcourt with his admirable brute force and unrelenting stamina.

"Few athletes take care of their bodies as conscientiously as Havlicek does," Dr. Thomas Silva, the Celtic team doctor, once said.

Conteh Victor But Sidelined

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—

John Conteh, fresh from a comeback victory over America's Joe Foweraker, learned from doctors today he cannot box again for at least two months.

The 26-year-old Briton had six stitches in a cut above his left cheekbone—the legacy from his hard and uncompromising 10-round points victory over Foweraker last night. The doctors' verdict spoiled Conteh's plans for warmups for a world light-heavyweight title fight against Matej Parlov of Yugoslavia in April or May.

Conteh was told he must not spar for six weeks, and must not box competitively for two months.



In early 1960s...



...and now.

and his body has seldom betrayed him.

Havlicek has said: "My game is based on speed and stamina, wearing the opposition down. I don't really know if you could call it overpowering them. Perhaps it's better to say overrunning them. But I've always found that you're only tired when you think you're tired, so I've made it a habit to push myself when I start thinking about it. It increases my stamina and, truthfully, I can't say I've ever really been tired in my life."

During the 1970-71 season Havlicek played 3,678 minutes in 81 games, averaging 45.7 minutes a game, and that was his best scoring season. He averaged 28.9 points a game.

Havlicek has watched the NBA grow from nine teams to its current 22 since he was the Celtics' top 1962-63 draft choice out of Ohio State. He can recall when players wore black basketball sneakers and when \$2,000 for winning the championship would last an entire offseason. The winning share is now more than \$20,000.

"The Havlicek Championship"

Havlicek owns seven championship rings and still wears his first one, primarily out of sentiment. But he cherishes the 1973-74 ring the most because the victory over the Milwaukee Bucks was dubbed "the Havlicek championship."

After he had been voted the most valuable player of that championship series, he walked around the Celtic dressing room in Milwaukee, hugged his team-

mates and told each of them: "This is for doing this for me. This is the greatest one."

It was the Celtics' first championship since Russell had retired as a player in 1969.

World Record Is Claimed In Swimming

BRISBANE, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—

Australian schoolgirl Tracey Wickham swam a best time for the 1,500 meters freestyle in a solo attempt here tonight and Australian officials claimed it as a world record.

Wickham clocked 16 minutes 14.83 seconds to clip 9.87 seconds off the world mark of 16:24.6 set by an American, Alice Browne, at the U.S. national championships last August.

She was timed electronically today in a pool flanked by Australian swimming officials and stayed ahead of the lap-by-lap schedule mapped out by coach Bill Sweetenham.

Australian officials maintained that the time was a record because all requirements were met, but the mark still has to be ratified by the International Swimming Federation.

NHL Results

Tuesday's Games

Pittsburgh 4, Colorado 2 (Kehoe 2, Plesch, Promover; Pratt 1). Detroit 2, Los Angeles 1 (Larson, Rowan; Goring). Atlanta 4, Vancouver 3 (Vall, Chomard, Goid, MacMillan; Alexander, Ververgaert).

WHA Result

Tuesday's Game

Quebec 8, Birmingham 2 (Goulet, Tagman 2, Subitane 2, Miller, Tardiff, Henderson, Stephenson, Stawart).

Roulette Blackjack

Only from 3 p.m.

Casino

WIESBADEN

RESTAURANT BAR

Once World's Best Paid Athlete Million Later, Sanderson in Red Wing Tryout

Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Derek Sanderson, once the world's highest paid athlete, skates out for the Red Wings, hoping to pick up his good enough to be of the power teams in the NHL.

It was cashing paychecks every two weeks during his 190-mile trips to pick up his good enough to be of the power teams in the NHL.

Only last year, Sanderson earned \$214,000 to cap a five-year stretch in which he grossed more than \$2 million.

At the age of 31, he is a job and attempting to recapture what happened. Most of his money

went back in circulation a week after spending it in a hospital in Fort Erie, following a minor kitchen accident in which he severely injured his left arm and right leg.

Sanderson's left arm was broken in a bar fight and his right leg was broken in a bar fight.

Under His Eyes

He was drinking a bottle and a day," says Sanderson as he sits in the Boston office of his lawyer, William Hogg, who is in the hospital, Sanderson's left arm was broken in a bar fight and his right leg was broken in a bar fight.

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perceive that he claims were brought on by "tension."

The peristalsis, which erupted in blotches on his hands and face, has disappeared. He needs no medication for his stomach now, still, Sanderson admits, "There is no way I can guarantee I won't drink again or take the pill again. I just will try not to get tense."

But he claims that his months away from the rink enabled him to see life "in a different perspective. For the first time since I was 15, I didn't have a job."

"I realized," the center says, "when you're an athlete you're supposed to play. If you don't, you lose something of yourself."

Hogg, for his part, calls Sanderson, "a fine young man whom I have a special interest in. I want to see him do well."

What happened to Sanderson does not happen to every paid athlete. But all of them, he contends, are subject to pressures that the fan cannot understand.

Neither do most club officials in the National Hockey League. The word has gone out among them on Derek: He is not to be trusted. He has played for five major league and two minor league teams since 1973. His last job, with the Vancouver Canucks of the NHL, ended last October when the Canucks gave him half of his \$165,000 salary and released him.

"Pulled Together"

So Woolf is on the phone now with Ted Lindsay, the general manager of the Detroit Red Wings, and he is telling Lindsay, "Ted, I wouldn't be calling you unless I thought Derek could out. I. Ted, I've seen him. His attitude is good. His weight's down and he's got himself pulled together. I think he can help you, Ted."

Woolf is not even interested in what the Red Wings will pay him, although lately he has been obsessed with money.

"I've got about \$6,000 left from last year," he says. Then he whistles.

Woolf unveils a printout of Sanderson's 1977 financial dealings. They include \$38,000 spent for four weeks in Hawaii. "I thought along five friends," explains Sanderson. There are no explanations such as "American Express" or "12,000."

Woolf defends his handling of his client's money.

The Bills Came In

"When the bills come in," Woolf explains, "they had to be paid." Although Woolf represents a few hundred athletes, Sanderson, he said, is the only one he keeps under these conditions.

Perhaps it is because Sanderson presents a challenge. He is irascible off the ice as well as on.

Nurses a Bottle

Now, he is carrying his normal 171 pounds on his 6-foot frame. He says he can help a contending team as the season gets to the critical stage. When he spends an evening with friends, he nurses a bottle of beer.

Sober, he sees himself clearly. He considers the question: What advice would he give to a young player to avoid the pitfalls he fell victim to?

"One," he begins, "a woman will put you in the minors within a year."

"Two, stay away from liquor. Three—you're your own worst enemy."

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Sanderson starts to speak, but Woolf cups a hand over the phone and puts a finger to his lips.

There is, perhaps, a tinge of irony in Woolf's phone call to Lindsay. Just a few years ago Lindsay had said on television, when he was color commentator for the weekly hockey game, that "The Boston Bruins are easy to take. Sanderson back after he jumped league."

But now Lindsay has agreed to give Sanderson a chance. Sanderson has traveled to Detroit to begin twice-a-day workouts along with a program of calisthenics designed by Lindsay and the Red Wings' coach, Bobby Krumpholtz.

It is a 10-day look, and according to Sanderson, "I'll make it for the club. But first I've got to get my skates. When I left Tulsa, they never shipped them to me."

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